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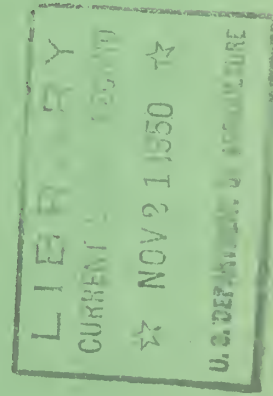
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RURAL

FAMILY

Living



Prepared for 1951 Outlook Conference - Oct. '50
Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT of AGRICULTURE

CHARTS

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This chart book brings together available material on the economic situation of rural families. The subjects covered are: Population, Income, Prices, Family Spending, Food, Housing, and Clothing.

Because this chart book was prepared primarily for use at the Agricultural Outlook Conference, the emphasis is on rural families. Some material on urban families is presented also. This is in part because of an interest in making comparisons of rural and urban living and in part because recent data on family food consumption and clothing inventories are available only for city families. These subjects are of special interest to home economists, for whom this chart book is prepared.

Some of the data used in preparing the charts are drawn from research carried on by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. In addition, other sources are used: Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Rural Electrification Administration, Department of Agriculture; Census Bureau and Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce; Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor; and summaries of farm home accounts from the State colleges of agriculture.

Charts.--Reproductions (photographic prints) of all charts in this book are available. Sizes suitable for wall charts may be purchased.

Film strip.--A film strip has been prepared including a selection of charts from this book and additional ones shown in miniature on pages 90, 91, and 92. Subjects covered are:

Economic situation of rural families
Trends in food supplies and nutrients available
Food consumption and dietary adequacy of urban families, spring, 1948
Clothing purchases and inventory, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota, 1949

For directions for ordering prints and film strips see inside front cover.

RURAL FAMILY LIVING

POPULATION

Over the years, the United States has changed from a country primarily agricultural to one predominantly urban and highly industrialized. Just before World War II farm families numbered 21 out of every 100. By April 1949 only 17 out of every 100 families lived on farms. (Chart 1.)

Along with the shift to cities has come an even greater shift to villages and open country designated as "rural nonfarm." Between 1940 and 1949, the number of farm families showed little change (actually decreasing very slightly). But the number of urban families increased by one-fourth and the number of rural nonfarm families by almost one-third.

These rural families, both farm and non-farm, are of particular interest to those concerned with the welfare of the nation's children. While rural families comprise only 40 percent of all families they include almost

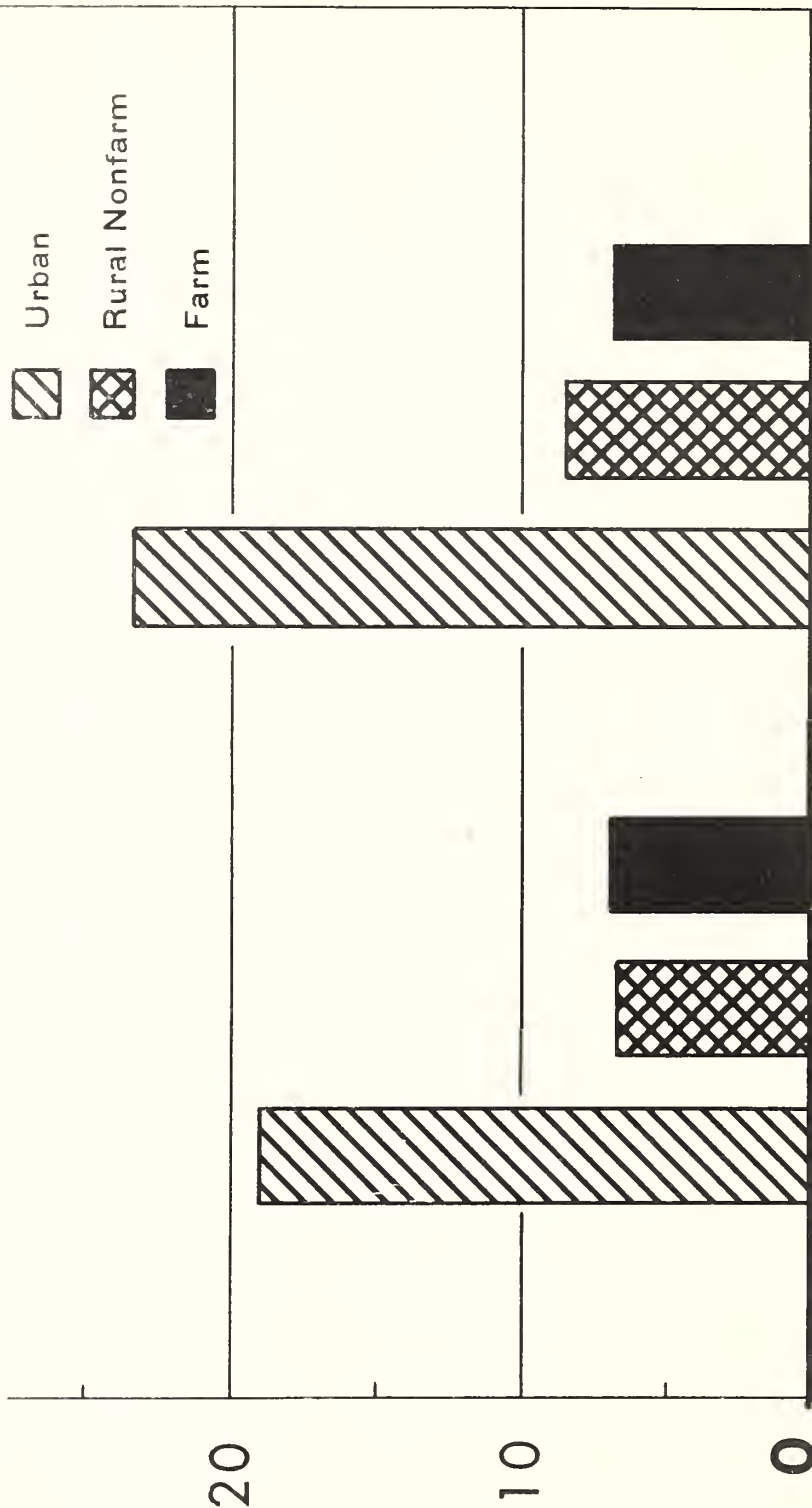
half of the nation's children. (Chart 2.) Rural families account for more than half of the families with three or more children, and almost two-thirds of those with five or more. More families with six or more children live on farms than in cities.

Since facilities such as those for education and medical care are in large part provided on a community basis, rural children are at a disadvantage compared with city children. The lower family incomes in rural areas combined with the larger number of children to be served make community services such as those offered by schools and hospitals less satisfactory in rural than urban communities.

In addition, some rural communities have gained so many nonfarm residents in recent years that existing schools and other services have been unable to meet the need.

FAMILIES, FARM and NONFARM*

MIL. FAMILIES



1940

1949

* FAMILIES OF 2 OR MORE

SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. S 9201-D

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

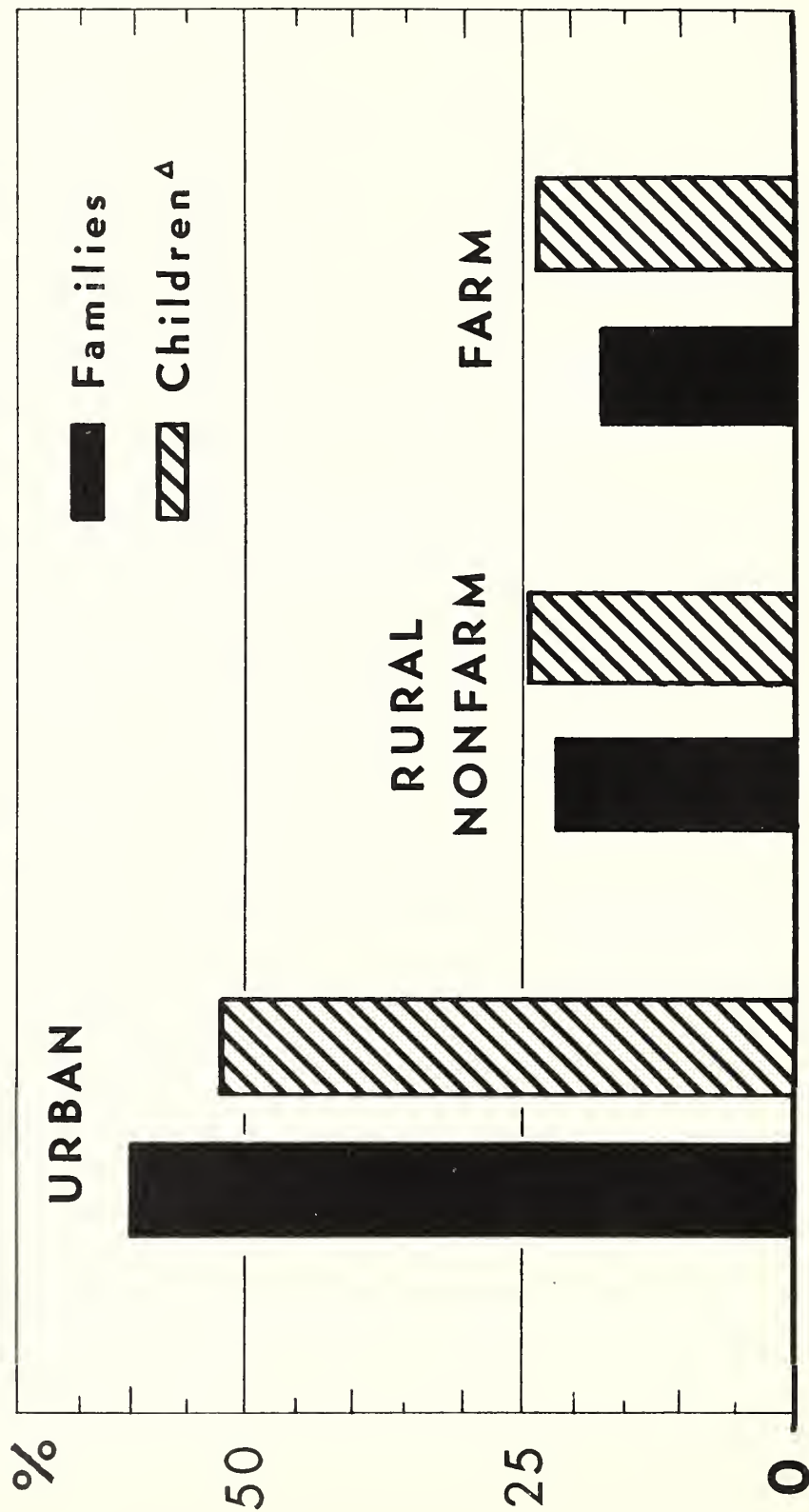
Families, Farm and Nonfarm

Number of households of 2 or more, April 1940 and April 1949

Type of community	Households of 2 or more	
	1940 (thousands)	1949 (thousands)
United States.....	32,177	38,726
Urban.....	18,925	23,422
Rural nonfarm.....	6,507	8,585
Rural farm.....	6,746	6,718

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-20, No. 26.

FAMILIES AND CHILDREN^{*} By Place of Residence, 1949



* APRIL 1949 Δ UNDER 18
SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Families and Children by Place of Residence

Percent of families and percent of children under 18 living in urban, rural nonfarm and rural farm areas, April 1949

Place of residence	Families		Children under 18	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
Total.....	38,537	100.0	45,810	100.0
Urban.....	23,287	60.4	23,790	51.9
Rural nonfarm.....	8,531	22.1	11,291	24.6
Rural farm.....	6,720	17.4	10,729	23.4

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 26.

INCOME

In 1949, for the second consecutive year, realized net farm income of farm operators was less than in the year preceding. Preliminary estimates indicate that the decline has continued, so that by the end of 1950 net farm income will have dropped more than 25 percent in three years. Even after this decrease, the net income of farm operators is still considerably above prewar levels (chart 3). The figures for realized net income of farm operators are aggregated and include not only the net cash income from farm production and Government payments but also the value of home-produced food and fuel used at home and the gross over-all rental value of farm houses.

Farm income of farm operators, however, shows only part of the picture of what is happening to families living on farms. Many farm operators receive additional income from nonfarm sources. A recent Census report, for instance, shows that one out of every five farm operators received wages or salary for off-farm work in 1949. Income of other persons living on farms must also be taken into consideration.

Trends in the income of all persons living on farms are shown in chart 4. Income from non-

farm as well as farm sources is included. Estimates of the value of home-produced food and fuel and the rental value of the dwelling are incorporated. The figures are on a per capita basis. Thus they also allow for the fact that total income from agriculture now supports fewer people than formerly.

The general picture shown in chart 4 is much the same as the trends in aggregate income of farm operators. However, because nonfarm as well as farm income is included, the year-to-year income figures are more stable than the income from farm sources only.

From chart 4 it is possible to compare trends in income of persons living on farms with trends in income of persons not living on farms. Although income of persons on farms increased much faster in the war and early postwar years than that of nonfarm residents, it also dropped much faster after reaching its peak in 1948.

The information in chart 5, while more limited with respect to the number of years shown, presents in more detail trends in income for urban and rural residents. These figures, furthermore, are on a family basis and include

money income from all sources. They do not include estimates of the value of home-produced food and fuel and rental value of owned home. Also, the income figures presented are medians rather than averages (used in chart 2).

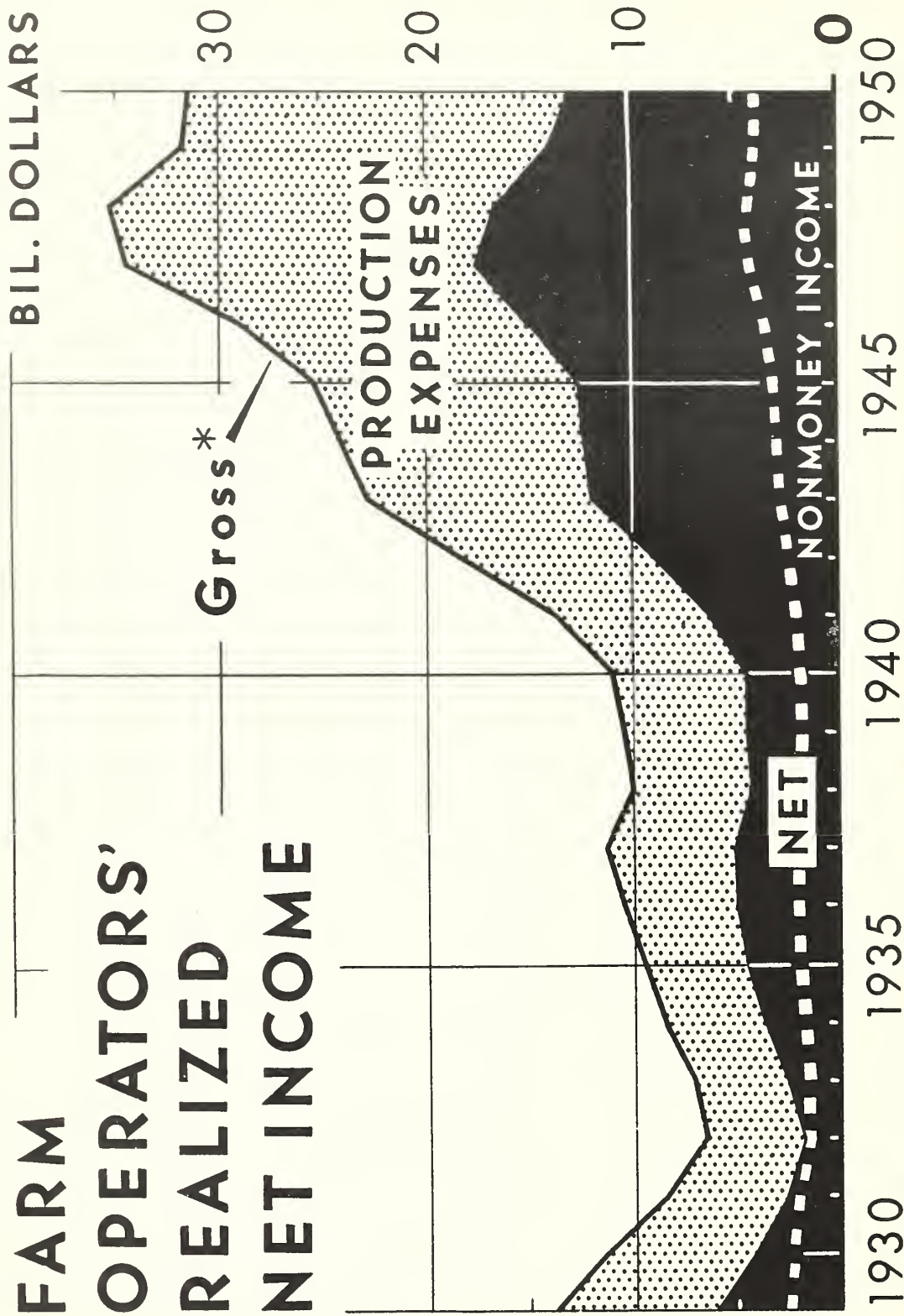
The figures shown in chart 5 indicate that in the 5-year period, 1944-48, the median money income of farm families increased proportionately more than did the income of urban families. But in 1948, median money income was still much lower for farm than for urban families; it was \$1,500, or 43 percent less.

Urban family incomes average less in the small than in the large cities. For families in cities of less than 50,000 population, median 1948 income was 11 percent less than for families living in the metropolitan areas. The small cities include a large share of the urban population (chart 6). They are also important in the predominantly rural parts of the country. It is with these small-city families that the rural population most often has contact. To the extent that exposure to urban patterns effects changes in rural living patterns, the incomes in smaller cities and the levels of living they make possible are the most significant urban levels for farm families.

Family incomes differ also in different parts of the country. The only available statistics on this point are the figures for per capita income of the total population (both farm and nonfarm) by State shown in chart 7. These figures include the value of home-produced food on farms and food furnished employees. They make no allowance for value of owned homes. Generally speaking, the relative position of farm families by States parallels the relative position of all persons by State.

Chart 7 shows the great variation in income over the country. Most of the high-income States are those highly industrialized and urban. Some of the important agricultural States of the Midwest occupy a middle position. Nine Southeast States with 36 percent of the farm population average per capita incomes under \$1,000.

The variation in farm family incomes is important to an understanding of the situation of farm families. A distribution of farm families by the amount of their 1948 net money income showed a median or mid-point of \$2,000 (chart 8). Ten percent had more than \$5,000 in cash to spend, but one out of every four families had less than \$1,000, and one in eight had less than \$500.



* INCLUDING GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS, BEGINNING 1933

Farm Operators' Realized Net Income 1910-50

Year	Gross farm income ^{1/}	Production expenses	Realized net income from agriculture ^{2/}	Year	Gross farm income ^{1/}	Production expenses	Realized net income from agriculture ^{2/}
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars		Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1910.....	7,352	3,599	3,753	1930.....	11,388	7,059	4,329
1911.....	7,081	3,646	3,435	1931.....	8,378	5,634	2,744
1912.....	7,561	3,890	3,671	1932.....	6,406	4,574	1,832
1913.....	7,821	4,035	3,786	1933.....	7,055	4,374	2,681
1914.....	7,638	4,120	3,518	1934.....	8,486	4,727	3,759
1915.....	7,968	4,223	3,745	1935.....	9,595	5,111	4,484
1916.....	9,532	4,845	4,687	1936.....	10,643	5,581	5,062
1917.....	13,147	6,136	7,011	1937.....	11,265	6,126	5,139
1918.....	16,232	7,558	8,674	1938.....	10,071	5,744	4,327
1919.....	17,710	8,461	9,249	1939.....	10,547	6,088	4,459
1920.....	15,908	9,130	6,778	1940.....	11,009	6,484	4,525
1921.....	10,478	6,875	3,603	1941.....	13,881	7,469	6,412
1922.....	10,883	6,826	4,057	1942.....	18,551	9,465	9,086
1923.....	11,967	7,125	4,842	1943.....	23,008	10,882	12,126
1924.....	12,623	7,495	5,128	1944.....	24,159	11,640	12,519
1925.....	13,567	7,464	6,103	1945.....	25,419	12,629	12,790
1926.....	13,204	7,505	5,699	1946.....	29,255	14,238	15,017
1927.....	13,251	7,545	5,706	1947.....	34,643	16,849	17,794
1928.....	13,550	7,855	5,695	1948.....	35,071	18,545	16,526
1929.....	13,824	7,780	6,044	1949 ^{3/}	32,167	18,038	14,129
				1950 ^{4/}	31,500	18,500	13,000

^{1/} Not adjusted for inventory changes; beginning with 1933, includes Government payments.

^{2/} Includes Government payments to farm operators.

^{3/} Preliminary.

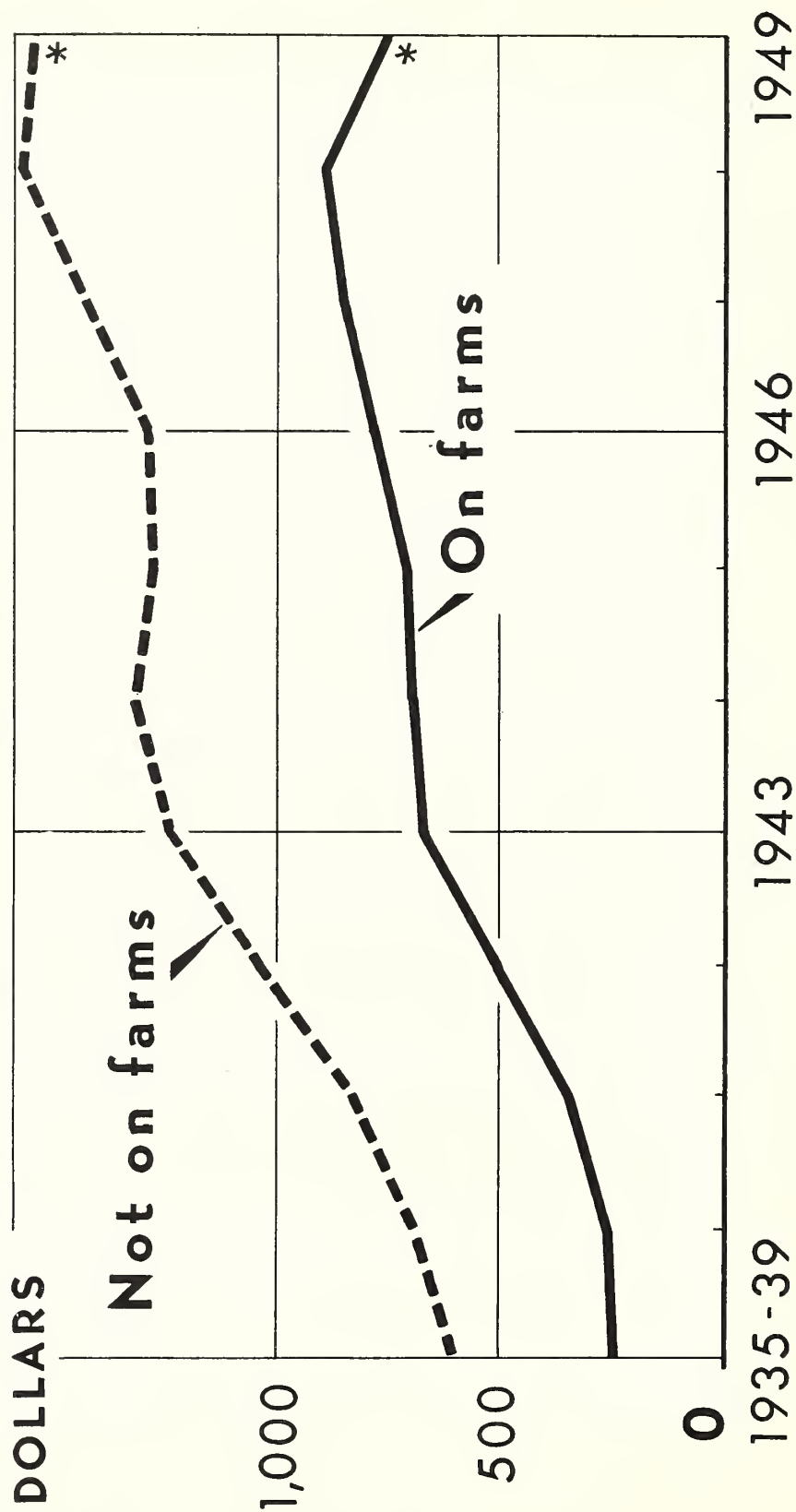
^{4/} Tentative estimate.

Note: All income figures include value of home-consumed food and fuel and gross rental value of farm homes.

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

NET INCOME PER PERSON

Living On and Not On Farms



* PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE

SOURCE: B A E

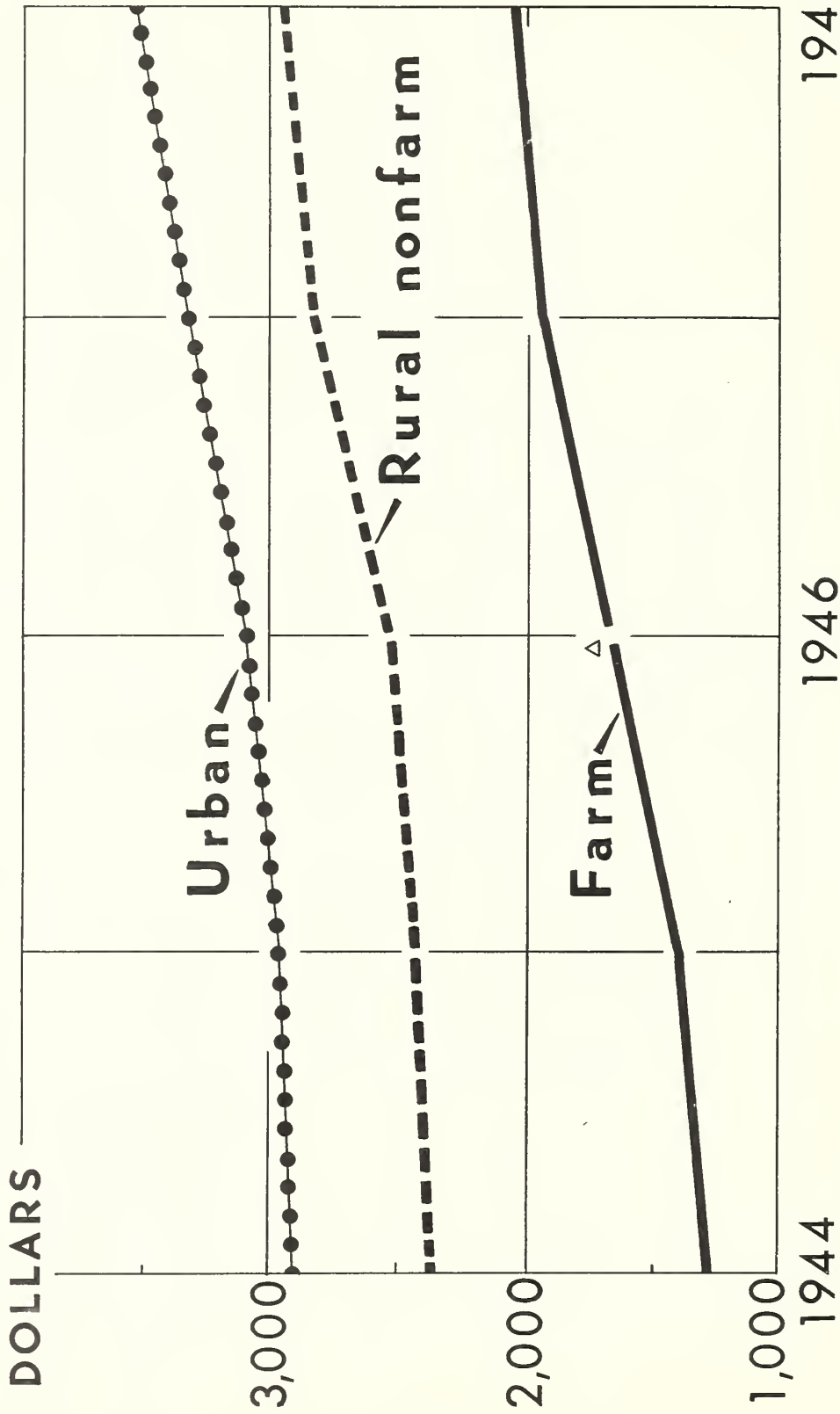
Per Capita Net Income of Persons Living on Farms
and of Persons Not Living on Farms
1935-39 Average and 1940-49

Year	Per capita net income ^{1/}	
	Persons living on farms	Persons not living on farms
1935-39.....	\$243	\$602
1940.....	257	695
1941.....	348	826
1942.....	501	1,035
1943.....	674	1,234
1944.....	693	1,311
1945.....	712	1,284
1946.....	780	1,298
1947.....	857	1,409
1948.....	892	1,551
1949.....	765	1,520

^{1/} Income of persons on farms includes value of housing, food and fuel from farm; income of persons not on farms includes rental value of owned houses.

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

TRENDS IN FAMILY INCOME*



* MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME: INCLUDES WAGES OR SALARY BEFORE DEDUCTIONS, NET INCOME FARM OR BUSINESS, DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, PENSIONS SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS Δ DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR 1946

Trends in Family Income

Median net money income of urban, rural nonfarm and rural farm families of two or more persons, 1944-1948 ^{1/}

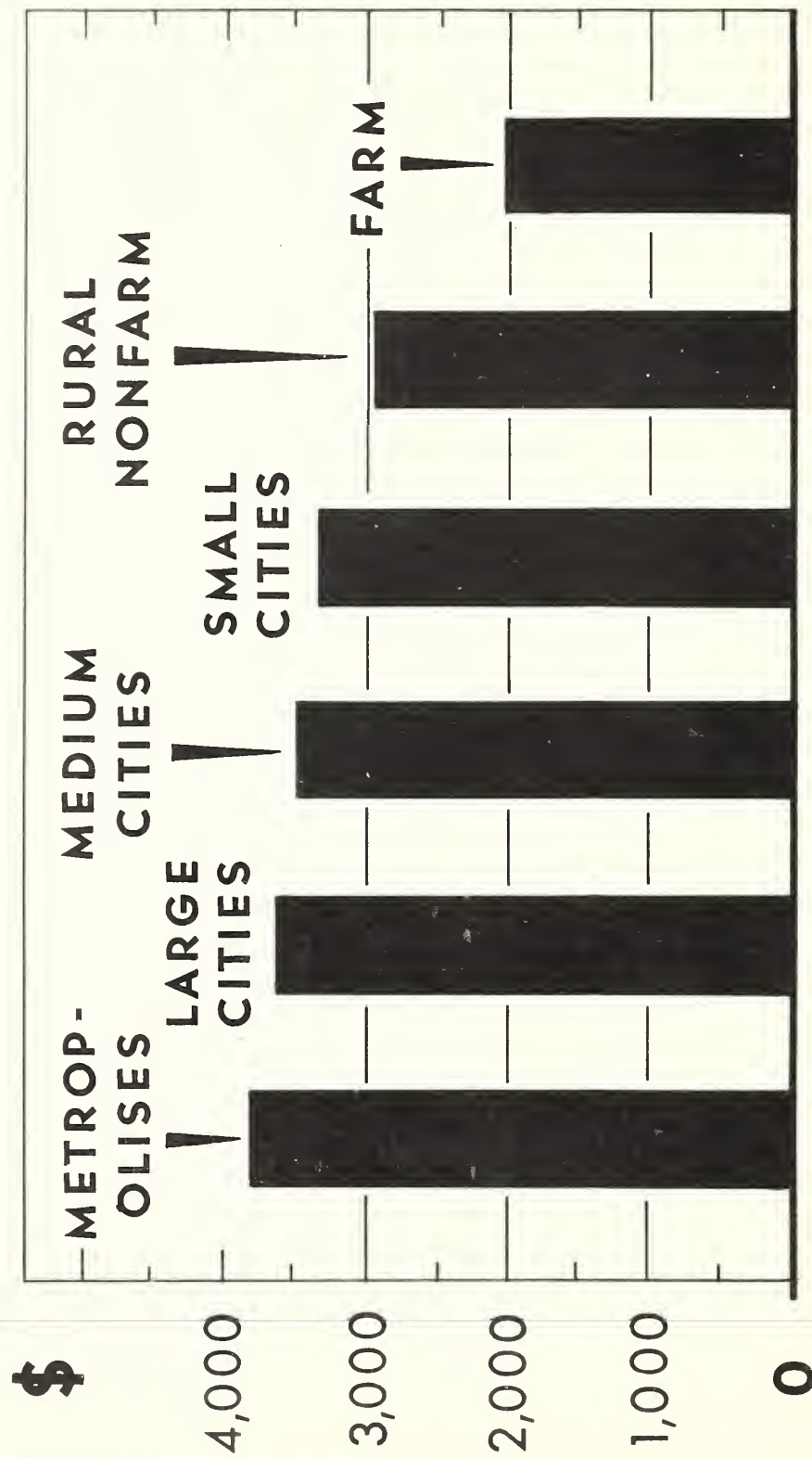
Type of community	Median net money income			
	1944 Dollars	1945 Dollars	1946 Dollars	1947 Dollars
United States.....	2,533	2,621	^{1/}	3,033
Urban.....	2,918	2,995	3,131	3,350
Rural nonfarm.....	2,388	2,445	2,548	2,826
Rural farm.....	1,272	1,410	^{1/}	1,958

^{1/} Median net money income of rural farm families in 1946 not available. To facilitate historical comparison, figures in this table refer only to families in households. The small number of families living in hotels, lodging houses, etc., included in Charts 6 and 8 for 1948, are excluded here. Income includes wages or salary before deductions, net income from farm or business, and other income such as dividends, interest, or pensions.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60 No. 6.

FAMILY INCOME*

By Size of Community, 1948



*WAGES OR SALARY BEFORE DEDUCTIONS, NET INCOME FARM OR BUSINESS, DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, PENSIONS-MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME

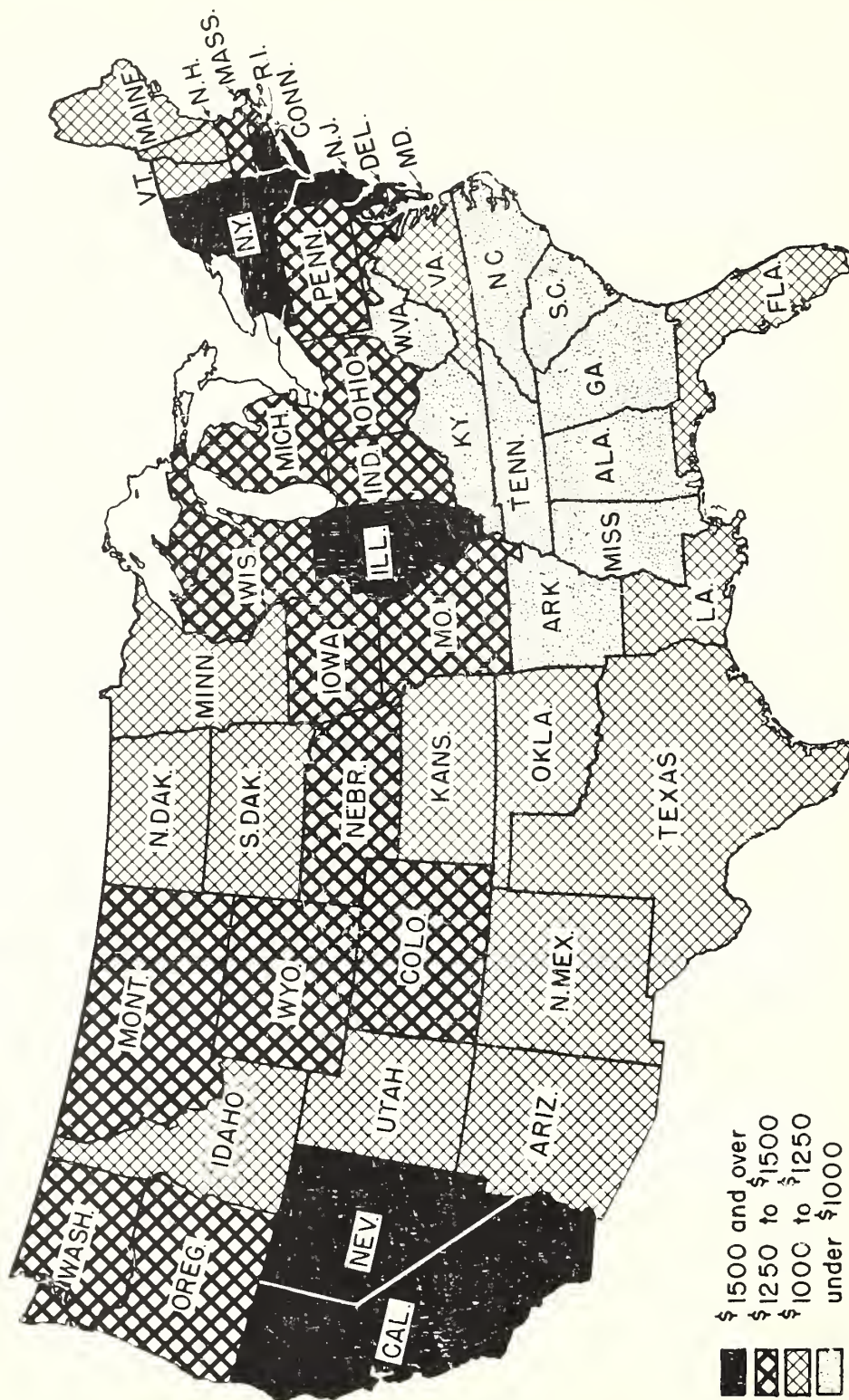
SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Family Income by Size of Community 1/Median net money income of families of two or more,
by place of residence, 1948

Place of residence	Median net money income (dollars)
Total.....	3,187
Urban	
Metropolises (1,000,000 and over population).....	3,859
Large cities (250,000-999,000 population).....	3,660
Middle-sized cities (50,000-249,999 population).....	3,540
Small cities (2,500-49,999 population).....	3,385
Rural nonfarm (villages with population less than 2,500 and open country).....	2,954
Rural farm (includes all persons living on farms).....	2,036

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population
Reports, Series P-60, No. 6.1/ Income includes wages or salary before deductions,
net income from farm or business, and other income such
as dividends, interest, or pensions.

INCOME PER PERSON, 1949



SOURCE: DEPT. OF COMMERCE

Income per Person, by State, 1949
Income payments to individuals ^{1/}

State	1949 Per capita income	State	1949 Per capita income
United States.....	\$1,330	Nevada.....	\$1,731
Alabama.....	773	New Hampshire.....	1,195
Arizona.....	1,165	New Jersey.....	1,546
Arkansas.....	778	New Mexico.....	1,033
California.....	1,665	New York.....	1,758
Colorado.....	1,386	North Carolina.....	854
Connecticut.....	1,591	North Dakota.....	1,202
Delaware.....	1,675	Ohio.....	1,436
Florida.....	1,102	Oklahoma.....	1,068
Georgia.....	876	Oregon.....	1,448
Idaho.....	1,221	Pennsylvania.....	1,416
Illinois.....	1,618	Rhode Island.....	1,403
Indiana.....	1,290	South Carolina.....	787
Iowa.....	1,292	South Dakota.....	1,174
Kansas.....	1,210	Tennessee.....	873
Kentucky.....	865	Texas.....	1,205
Louisiana.....	1,002	Utah.....	1,213
Maine.....	1,087	Vermont.....	1,075
Maryland.....	1,401	Virginia.....	1,039
Massachusetts.....	1,417	Washington.....	1,469
Michigan.....	1,443	West Virginia.....	998
Minnesota.....	1,227	Wisconsin.....	1,329
Mississippi.....	654	Wyoming.....	1,481
Missouri.....	1,286	District of Columbia	1,820
Montana.....	1,390		
Nebraska.....	1,294		

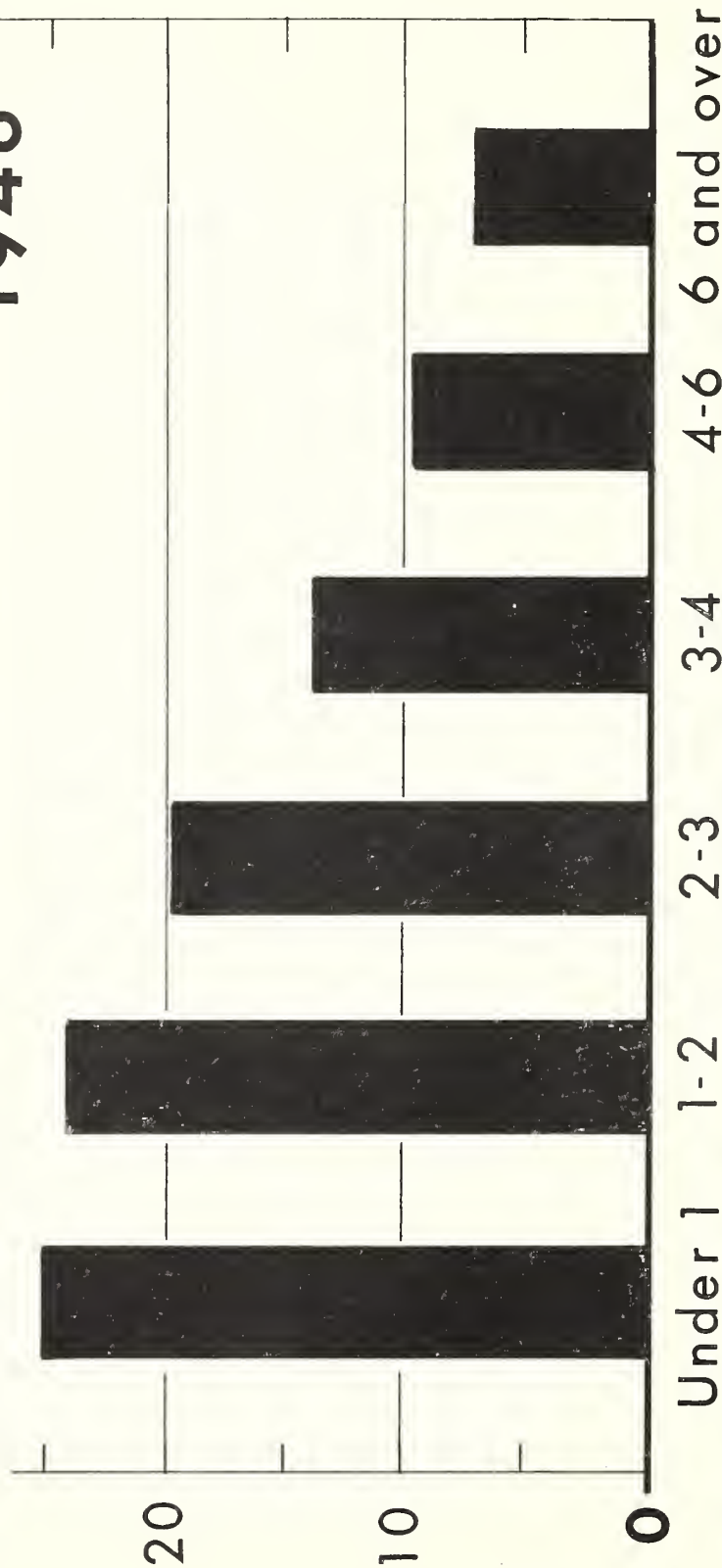
^{1/} See Notes 2, 3, and 4, pp. 22-23, Survey of Current Business, August 1950.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

FARM FAMILY NET MONEY INCOME*

% OF FAMILIES

1948



THOUSAND DOLLARS

*WAGES OR SALARY BEFORE DEDUCTIONS, NET INCOME FARM OR BUSINESS, DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, PENSIONS
SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Farm Family Net Money Income ^{1/}

Distribution of rural farm families of two or more,
by net money income 1948

Net money income level	Number of farm families (thousands)	Percent of farm families
All incomes.....	6,720	100.0
Under \$1,000.....	1,693	25.2
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	1,613	24.0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	1,337	19.9
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	941	14.0
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	410	6.1
\$5,000-\$5,999.....	249	3.7
\$6,000-\$9,999.....	316	4.7
\$10,000 and more.....	161	2.4

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 6.

^{1/} Income includes wages or salary before deductions, net income from farm or business, and other income such as dividends, interest, or pensions.

PRICES

After 1948, prices paid for most consumers' goods declined slightly, reaching a low point at the end of 1949. During the spring and summer of 1950 retail prices of many goods reversed the trend of the preceding 18 months. During July wholesale prices of many goods advanced sharply.

One measure of the effect of changes in consumer prices on family living is the Index of Prices Paid by Farmers for Commodities Used for Family Living. (Chart 9.) This index includes prices for food, clothing, household operating expenses, furniture and furnishings, building materials for the house, and automobiles.

Prices of food purchased by farm families increased during the spring and summer of 1950 so that by June 1950 they had reached a level equal to that of a year before. Even after this increase, food prices were below the high point reached in 1948.

Though prices paid by farmers for building materials rose 4 percent from December 1949 to June 1950, they, like food prices, had not reached the postwar high of 1948. Prices of household operations, housefurnishings, and autos and auto supplies, as shown by this index, were about the same in June 1950 as a year earlier. Prices of clothing had declined nearly 2 percent by June 1950.

City families too were facing higher living costs in June 1950 than in December 1949. The

Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities is shown here because of the general interest in the urban situation. (Chart 10.) It covers services not at present included in the index for farm families, and rent, which takes a larger share of the family budget in the city than on the farm.

The Consumers' Price Index followed the same general trend as the index for the farm families. By July 1950 the over-all index was 2 percent higher than it was a year earlier, and nearly 4 percent higher than in February 1950--the low of the past 12 months. Between June and July alone, the index rose 1.4 percent--mainly because of a 2.6 percent increase in food prices. All other prices were above the level of December 1949, except clothing and household utilities (fuel, electricity, and refrigeration) which were slightly lower.

With housing coming next after food in relative importance in the city family budget, the continuing rise in rent affected many families. Many families buying houses, or renting quarters not covered by rent ceilings were facing more of an increase in cost than the 3 percent rise shown by the rent index since the previous July would indicate. Neither this Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities nor the Index of Prices Paid by Farmers gives complete information on housing cost. The former fails to include costs of home ownership, while the latter makes no allowance for rent.

Index of Prices Paid by Farmers for Commodities Used
for Family Living

Percent change to June 1950

From:	Food	Clothing	Building materials, house	Household furnishings
September 1948.....	-2.9	-7.4	-4.5	-7.6
December 1949.....	3.5	- .7	4.2	0

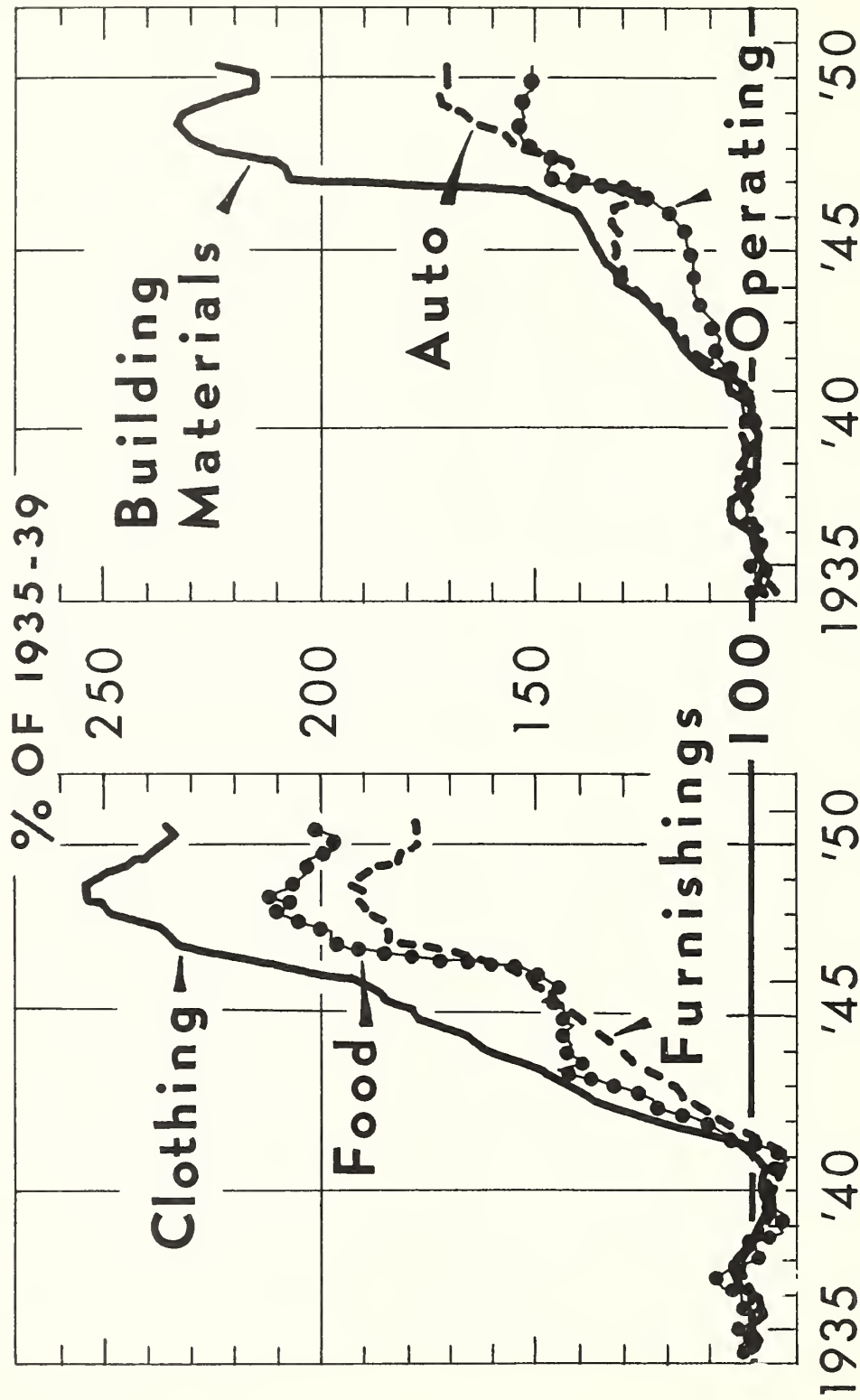
Consumers' Price Index

Prices Paid by Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities

Percent change to June 1950

From:	Food	Apparel	Rent	House-furnishings
September 1948.....	-4.9	-8.0	4.5	-6.5
December 1949.....	3.7	- .4	1.4	- .1

INDEX of PRICES PAID by FARMERS*



* COMMODITIES USED FOR FAMILY LIVING, MARCH 1935-JUNE 1950

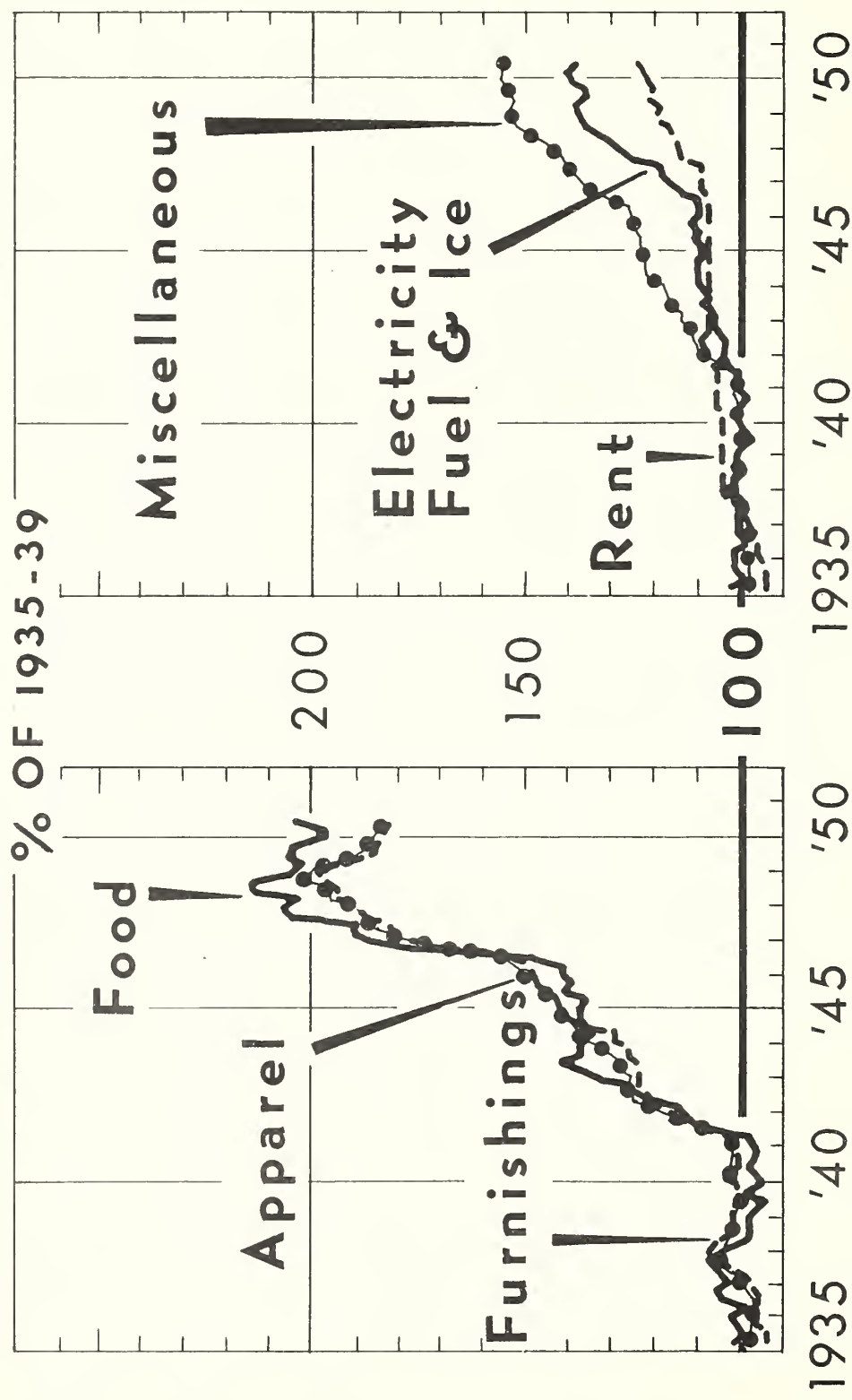
SOURCE: B A E

Index of Prices Paid by Farmers
Commodities used for family living
March 1935-June 1950
(1935-39 = 100)

Date	Food and tobacco	Clothing	Household operations	Household furnishings	Build-ing materials, house	Build-ing materials, auto	Date	Food and tobacco	Clothing	Household operations	Household furnishings	Build-ing materials, house	Build-ing materials, auto	Date	Food and tobacco	Clothing	Household operations	Household furnishings	Build-ing materials, house	Build-ing materials, auto
1935: March 15....	102	101	100	101	101	98	1940: March 15....	97	98	101	94	101	101	1945: March 15....	144	179	115	144	137	132
June 15....	103	98	99	101	99	97	June 15....	97	97	101	93	100	100	June 15....	149	184	116	146	138	131
September 15	101	99	99	102	99	97	September 15	92	98	101	93	102	101	September 15	144	187	117	147	139	132
December 15.	103	100	100	102	98	98	December 15.	94	99	101	93	105	103	December 15.	147	191	119	151	140	132
1936: March 15....	99	99	99	101	99	98	1941: March 15....	96	101	103	94	106	103	1946: March 15....	150	194	121	153	141	132
June 15....	103	98	98	101	99	99	June 15....	104	105	105	98	106	105	June 15....	155	205	124	158	148	125
September 15	103	98	99	101	99	99	September 15	108	114	106	103	111	109	September 15	172	215	126	166	154	129
December 15.	103	100	100	101	100	99	December 15.	113	121	108	107	115	112	December 15.	192	227	143	177	177	136
1937: March 15....	108	103	101	102	104	100	1942: March 15....	118	126	108	111	116	116	1947: March 15....	198	234	147	185	207	142
June 15....	109	103	101	103	105	100	June 15....	124	132	108	114	118	116	June 15....	198	236	147	185	208	143
September 15	104	105	101	104	105	102	September 15	124	137	109	117	119	119	September 15	203	240	146	186	212	146
December 15.	98	103	101	103	103	103	December 15.	130	141	109	119	120	119	December 15.	211	248	150	190	223	153
1938: March 15....	97	102	102	101	101	103	1943: March 15....	137	145	111	122	121	122	1948: March 15....	207	250	153	191	228	156
June 15....	97	100	101	99	99	103	June 15....	145	149	112	126	123	122	June 15....	213	253	154	191	231	157
September 15	93	99	101	98	99	103	September 15	139	154	113	129	126	126	September 15	209	254	154	193	233	165
December 15.	94	98	101	96	99	102	December 15.	143	160	114	131	129	127	December 15.	205	252	153	191	232	168
1939: March 15....	92	97	100	96	99	101	1944: March 15....	142	164	114	134	132	130	1949: March 15....	203	245	153	187	227	171
June 15....	95	97	100	96	99	101	June 15....	144	168	114	136	133	130	June 15....	203	240	153	182	221	172
September 15	97	97	99	95	100	101	September 15	141	173	114	139	135	131	September 15	197	239	151	180	214	171
December 15.	94	98	100	95	100	102	December 15.	144	177	115	141	136	131	December 15.	197	237	151	178	214	171
														1950: March 15....	197	234	151	178	215	171
														June 15....	203	235	151	178	223	171

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics (revised January 1950)

CONSUMERS' PRICE INDEX*



* MODERATE-INCOME FAMILIES IN LARGE CITIES; MARCH 1935--JUNE 1950

SOURCE: BLS

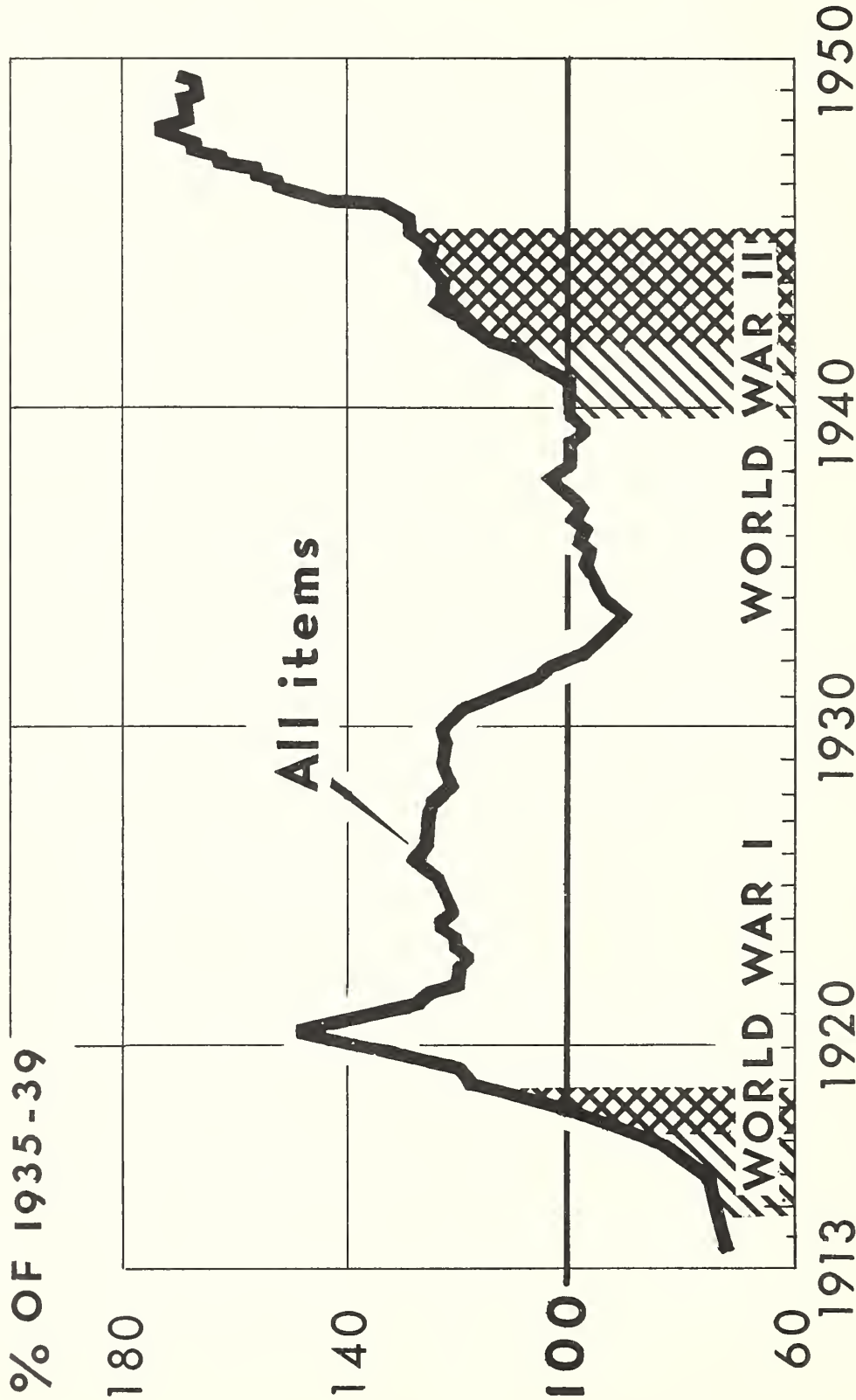
Consumers' Price Index
Prices paid by moderate-income families in large cities, selected items
March 1935-June 1950
(1935-39 = 100)

Date	Food	Apparel 1/	Rent	Fuel, elec- tricity and household appliances	Miscel- laneous	Date	Food	Apparel 1/	Rent	Fuel, elec- tricity and household appliances	Miscel- laneous	Date	Food	Apparel 1/	Rent	Fuel, elec- tricity and household appliances	Miscel- laneous
1935: March 15....	100	97	94	102	94	1940: March 15....	96	102	104	101	100	1945: March 15....	136	144	108	110	144
July 15....	99	97	94	99	94	June 15....	98	102	105	99	100	June 15....	141	145	108	110	146
October 15..	100	97	95	100	96	September 15	97	102	105	99	100	September 15	139	148	108	111	147
						December 15.	97	102	105	101	100	December 15.	141	149	108	110	148
1936: January 15..	102	97	95	101	96												
April 15....	98	97	96	101	96	1941: March 15....	98	102	105	101	102	1946: March 15....	140	153	108	110	150
July 15....	103	97	96	99	96	June 15....	106	103	106	101	105	June 15....	146	157	108	110	156
September 15	105	98	97	100	97	September 15	111	111	107	104	112	September 15	174	166	109	114	166
December 15.	102	99	98	100	98	December 15.	113	115	108	104	117	December 15.	186	176 2/	116	177	136
1937: March 15....	105	101	99	101	103	1942: March 15....	119	124	109	104	121	1947: March 15....	190	184	109	118	182
June 15....	106	102	101	99	104	June 15....	123	125	108	105	122	June 15....	190	186	109	118	183
September 15	108	105	102	100	107	September 15	127	126	108	106	124	September 15	204	188	114	125	188
December 15.	103	105	104	101	107	December 15.	133	126	108	106	124	December 15.	207	191	115	128	191
1938: March 15....	98	103	104	101	105	1943: March 15....	137	128	108	107	124	1948: March 15....	202	196	116	130	195
June 15....	98	102	104	99	103	June 15....	142	128	108	108	125	June 15....	214	197	117	133	195
September 15	98	101	104	99	102	September 15	137	132	108	108	126	September 15	215	201	118	137	198
December 15.	97	101	104	100	102	December 15.	137	135	108	109	128	December 15.	205	200	120	138	199
1939: March 15....	95	100	104	100	101	1944: March 15....	134	137	108	110	129	1949: March 15....	202	194	120	139	194
June 15....	94	100	104	98	101	June 15....	136	138	108	110	138	June 15....	204	190	121	136	187
September 15	98	100	104	99	101	September 15	137	141	108	110	141	September 15	204	187	121	137	186
December 15.	95	101	104	100	103	December 15.	137	143	108	109	143	December 15.	197	186	122	140	185
						1950: March 15....	196	185	123	141	185	1950: March 15....	196	185	123	141	185
						June 15....	205	185	124	139	185	June 15....	205	185	124	139	185

1/ Formerly called "Clothing."
2/ Not available.

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

CONSUMERS' PRICE INDEX*



*PRICES PAID BY MODERATE-INCOME FAMILIES IN LARGE CITIES

SOURCE: DEPT. OF LABOR

Consumers' Price Index
Prices paid by moderate income families in large cities, all items
(1935-39 = 100)

Month	World War I						World War II				
	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1939	1940
January.....	--	72.3	74.7	83.4	99.7	118.2	138.0	136.1	121.1	--	99.5
February.....	--	71.9	74.8	85.4	100.9	115.5	139.4	131.7	120.5	--	100.1
March.....	--	71.3	75.3	86.0	100.3	116.8	141.0	130.6	119.3	--	99.8
April.....	--	71.7	76.0	89.6	101.3	119.0	144.9	129.0	119.2	--	99.9
May.....	--	72.0	76.4	91.7	103.4	120.5	147.4	126.6	119.2	--	100.1
June.....	--	72.2	77.3	92.5	105.4	121.0	149.4	125.9	119.5	--	100.5
July.....	71.7	72.2	77.3	91.8	107.8	124.2	148.8	126.0	119.7	--	100.3
August.....	72.8	72.3	78.2	93.1	109.7	126.4	144.8	126.6	118.6	98.6	100.0
September....	73.1	72.6	79.6	94.8	112.5	127.2	143.3	125.3	118.7	100.6	100.4
October.....	72.6	73.3	80.6	96.5	114.4	129.3	142.4	124.9	119.5	100.3	100.2
November.....	72.7	73.7	82.1	96.6	116.0	132.2	141.6	124.3	120.0	100.1	100.1
December.....	72.6	74.0	82.4	97.8	118.0	135.3	138.3	123.6	120.4	99.6	100.7

World War II (Continued)

Month	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
January.....	100.8	112.0	120.7	124.2	127.1	129.9	153.3	168.8	170.9	166.9
February.....	100.8	112.9	121.0	123.8	126.9	129.6	153.2	167.5	169.0	166.5
March.....	101.2	114.3	122.8	123.8	126.8	130.2	156.3	166.9	169.5	167.0
April.....	102.2	115.1	124.1	124.6	127.1	131.1	156.2	169.3	169.7	167.3
May.....	102.9	116.0	125.1	125.1	128.1	131.7	156.0	170.5	169.2	168.6
June.....	104.6	116.4	124.8	125.4	129.0	133.3	157.1	171.7	169.6	170.2
July.....	105.3	117.0	123.9	126.1	129.4	141.2	158.4	173.7	168.5	--
August.....	106.2	117.5	123.4	126.4	129.3	144.1	160.3	174.5	168.8	--
September....	108.1	117.8	123.9	126.5	128.9	145.9	163.8	174.5	169.6	--
October.....	109.3	119.0	124.4	126.5	128.9	148.6	163.8	173.6	168.5	--
November.....	110.2	119.8	124.2	126.6	129.3	152.2	164.9	172.2	168.6	--
December.....	110.5	120.4	124.4	127.0	129.9	153.3	167.0	171.4	167.5	--

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

FAMILY SPENDING

The Commerce Department provides annual estimates of consumer spending of all persons in the United States, but there are no such yearly data for families. Nor is there yet any way of dividing the national totals between the farm and nonfarm groups in the population. For a selected group of farm families--namely families in four North Central States who submit their family account books to State colleges--information on year-to-year trends in family spending is available. These families differ from the "typical" farm family even in their own state in income and in other important respects.

In the absence of more complete data for both farm and nonfarm families the per capita spending of these farm families is compared with that of all U.S. consumers. For the comparison, only those goods are included for which there are no accounting problems in dividing expenditures between farm and family use. Accordingly, outlays for housing and automobile are omitted.

As in previous years, spending by the farm families in 1949 for goods for family living (insofar as it can be measured) follows the same general direction as does spending by all consumers (chart 12). For both groups the total expenditure per person for family living other than housing and auto decreased by about 5 percent. With housing claiming such a high propor-

tion of family spending, particularly for city families, and with automobile ownership so frequent on the farm, trends in spending totals of the two groups might be different if expenditures for these items also could be included.

In spending for furnishings and equipment these account-keeping farm families differed considerably from all consumers in 1949. Here the farm families cut their spending more than all consumers. (Chart 13.) Expenditures for furnishings and equipment are especially sensitive to income change, and the farm families had already begun to curtail their purchases in 1948 while those of all U. S. consumers continued to increase slightly. In 1949 the farm families decreased their spending by 22 percent, and all U. S. consumers by only 10 percent.

Clothing expenditures of the farm families were also down somewhat more than those of all U.S. consumers--12 percent as against 8 percent. (Chart 14.)

These farm account data are from only four States, but reports from other States confirm the trends. The account-keeping families are above average in income and spend more for farm family living than do other farm families. But because they started at a higher level, their rate of increase in spending during the recent

years of high income was probably less than that of families in different economic situations. For the same reason their current decrease in spending may understate that of farm families as a whole.

In spite of changes in the amounts spent for family living from year to year, the general spending pattern--the division of the family spending dollar--remained surprisingly stable. Data from account-keeping families in Illinois for 1936 and 1946 and from surveys of farm families in the North Central States show this (charts 15-16).

In 1946 account-keeping families spent more than 2-1/4 times the amount they spent in 1936, but clothing claimed about one-seventh of the family living expenditures and food one-fifth at both dates. Exceptions are a sizable decrease in expenditures for the auto, and among account-keeping families an increase in that part of the dollar going for gifts and welfare. Automobile expenditures in 1946 were still markedly affected by postwar scarcities. A change in the accounting division of automobile expense between farm and family use also resulted in lower reported family automobile expenses.

A recent study of farm family expenditures made in Illinois in 1946 shows again the effect of income on family spending patterns. Data for two income classes are charted (chart 17). In the low-income class a higher proportion of total expenditures went for food than in the

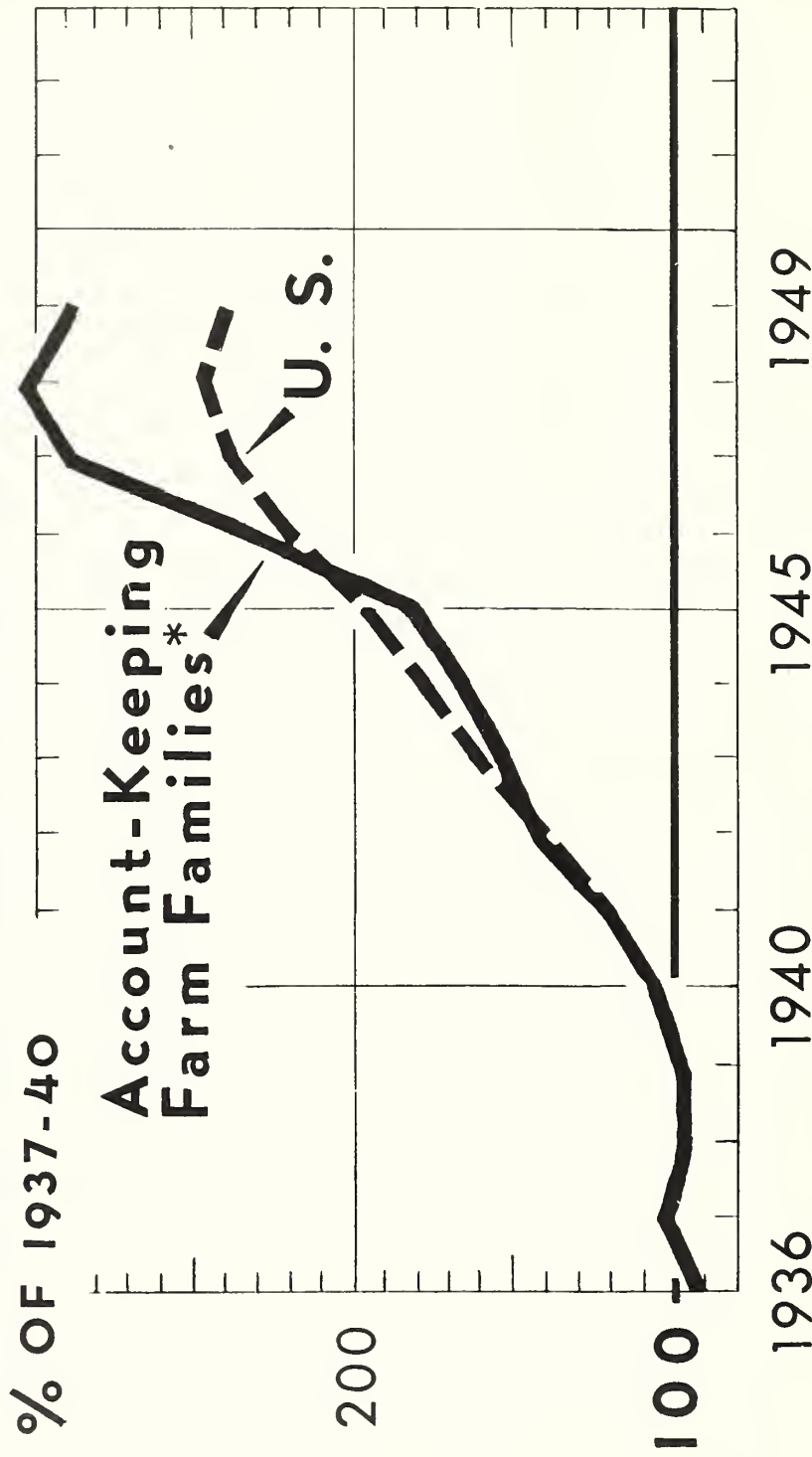
high-income class, and a smaller proportion for clothing and transportation. The differences are more marked when spending is put on a dollars per person basis. Families averaged 2.8 persons in the \$0-\$1,000 group, and 3.8 persons in the \$5,000-\$7,500 income group.

Recent growth of rural nonfarm population and the development of industries in many rural counties have changed the ways of living of rural people. Nonfarm work is increasingly important as a source of income to many rural people.

Families in three groups are described in a 1945 survey of two Mississippi counties, formerly important for cotton growing but with recent industrial growth. In chart 18, farm families are distinguished from rural nonfarm and "borderline farm" families (those living on farms but raising little or no produce for sale). In average income, rural nonfarm families ranked first; "borderline farm" families ranked second, and farm families, third.

Even after taking account of differences in the income distribution, average spending for family living per person was lowest in the farm group. Such spending by the "borderline farm" family is close to that of the rural nonfarm. The apparent difference between the spending of the "borderline farm" and the rural nonfarm groups shown on the chart is probably due to income differences which could not be held constant.

FAMILY LIVING(except housing & auto) Annual Spending Per Person



*SELECTED FARM FAMILIES IN ILL., KANSAS, & S. E. MINN.

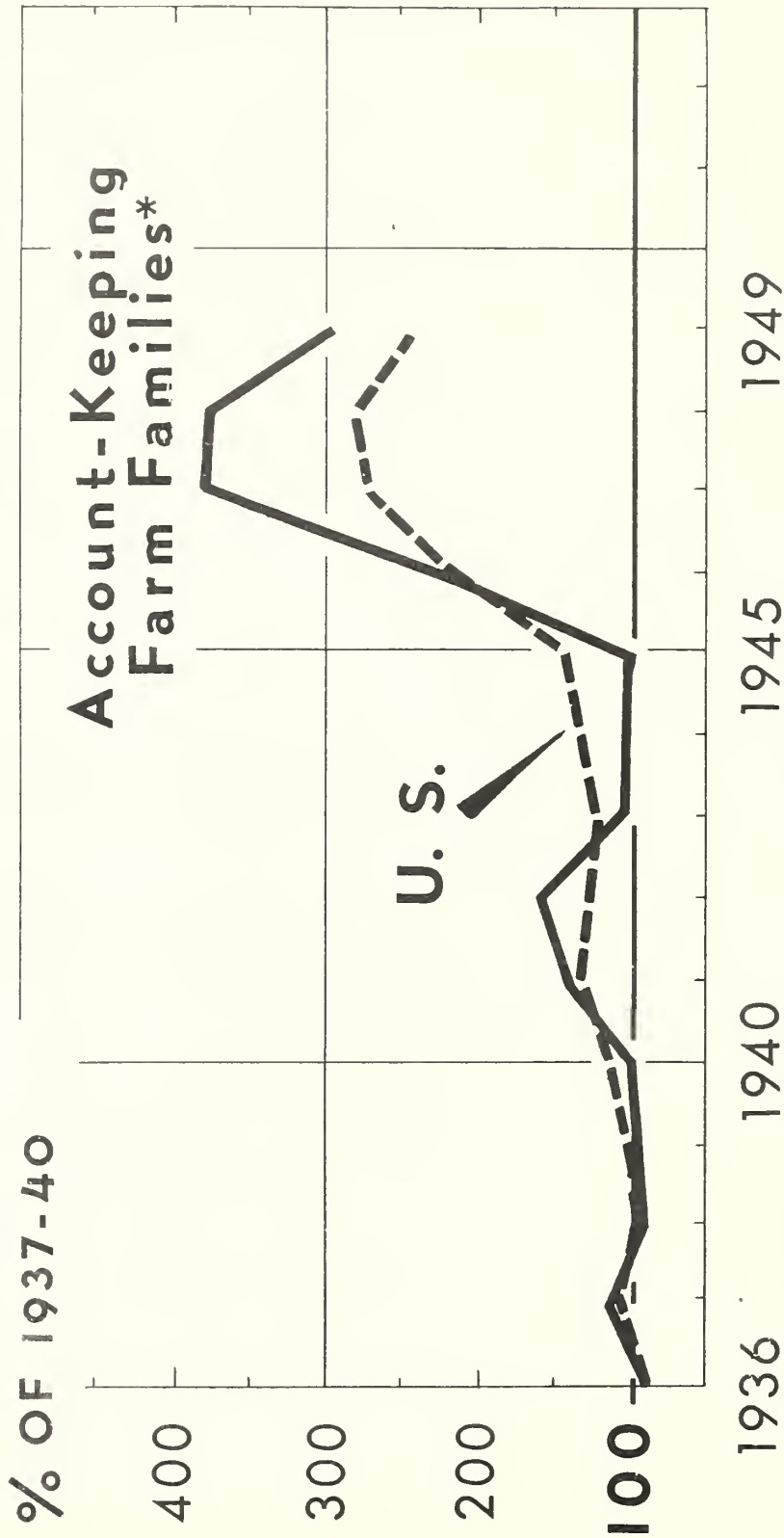
SOURCE: DEPT. OF COMMERCE & FARM & FAMILY ACCOUNT SUMMARIES SUBMITTED TO STATE COLLEGES

Family Living Except Housing and Automobile
Annual Spending per Person
Selected Farm Families and All Consumers in United States, 1936-49

Year	Dollars spent per person				Relative spending (1937-40 = 100)	
	Account-keeping farm families			All U. S. consumers	Account-keeping farm families	All U. S. consumers
	Kansas	Illinois	Southeast Minnesota			
				All three States	Percent	Percent
1936.....	181	217	183	196	91	93
1937.....	211	248	194	219	102	100
1938.....	199	235	180	206	96	96
1939.....	181	251	181	208	97	99
1940.....	185	269	201	224	104	105
1941.....	218	292	236	253	118	120
1942.....	264	360	272	304	142	140
1943.....	296	388	288	329	153	160
1944.....	324	415	308	354	165	174
1945.....	367	449	337	388	181	193
1946.....	462	609	414	502	234	218
1947.....	565	730	540	620	290	237
1948.....	594	776	542	646	302	246
1949.....	570	757	497	617	288	238

Source: Derived from data of U. S. Department of Commerce and annual summaries of farm and family accounts submitted to State colleges in Kansas, Illinois, and Southeast Minnesota.

FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT Annual Spending Per Person



* SELECTED FARM FAMILIES IN ILL., KANSAS, & S. E. MINN.

SOURCE: DEPT. OF COMMERCE & FARM & FAMILY ACCOUNT SUMMARIES SUBMITTED TO STATE COLLEGES

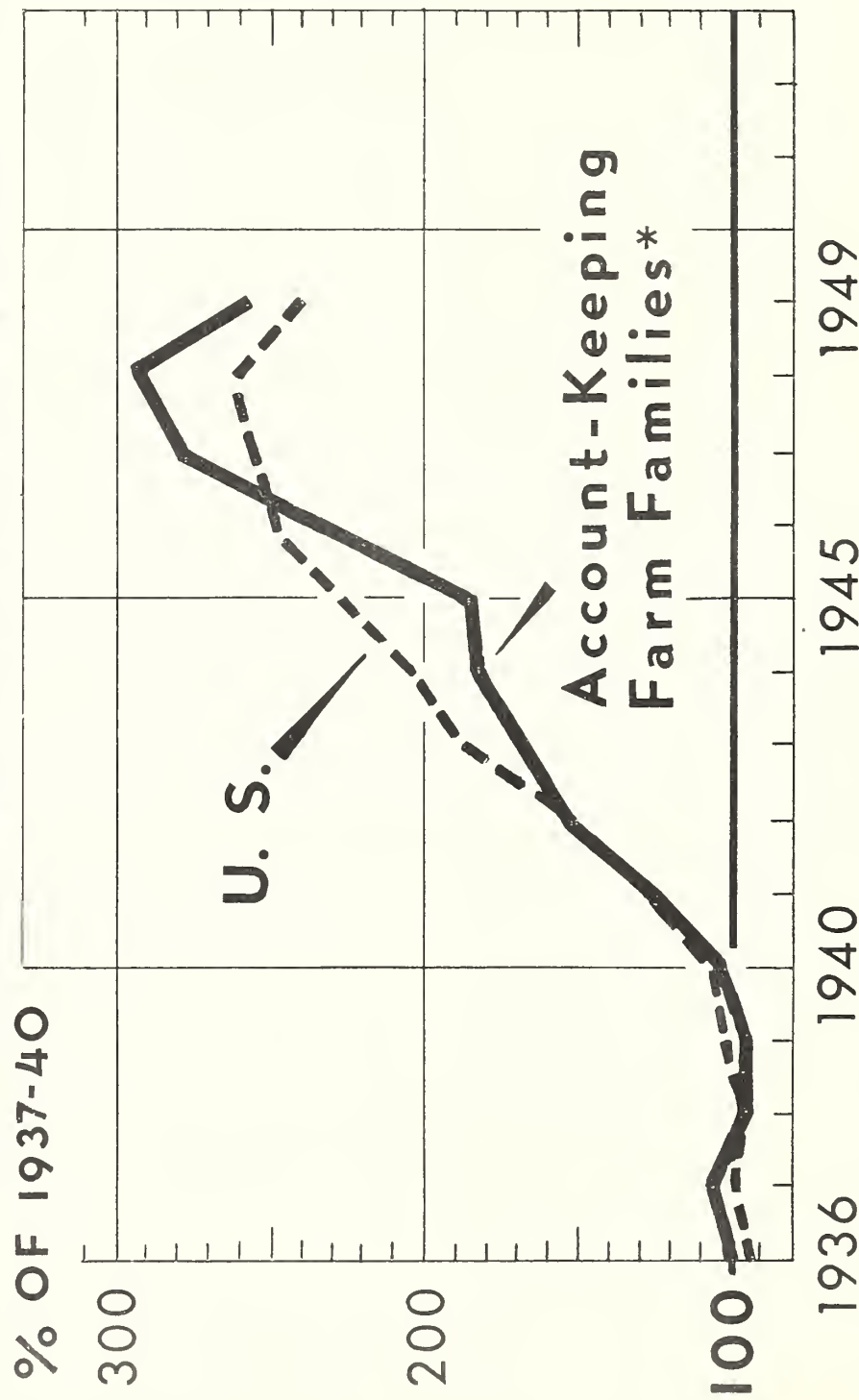
Furniture and Equipment
Annual Spending per Person
Selected Farm Families and All Consumers in United States, 1936-49

Year	Dollars spent per person				All U. S. consumers	Relative spending (1937-40 = 100)	
	Account-keeping farm families			Percent		Percent	
	Kansas	Illinois	Southeast Minnesota				
							All three States
1936.....	30	24	18	23	28	90	93
1937.....	33	33	22	29	30	113	102
1938.....	23	25	19	22	27	87	90
1939.....	21	27	26	25	30	98	100
1940.....	20	32	23	26	32	101	109
1941.....	38	37	29	35	40	135	134
1942.....	43	43	32	39	38	152	126
1943.....	25	34	20	26	36	103	120
1944.....	24	33	20	26	37	101	126
1945.....	26	32	18	26	43	100	143
1946.....	56	70	44	57	64	223	216
1947.....	94	108	86	96	79	376	267
1948.....	95	109	81	96	82	374	275
1949.....	77	95	53	75	73	293	247

Source: Derived from data of U. S. Department of Commerce and annual summaries of farm and family accounts submitted to State colleges in Kansas, Illinois, and Southeast Minnesota.

CLOTHING

Annual Spending Per Person



*SELECTED FARM FAMILIES IN ILL., IOWA, KANSAS & S. E. MINN.

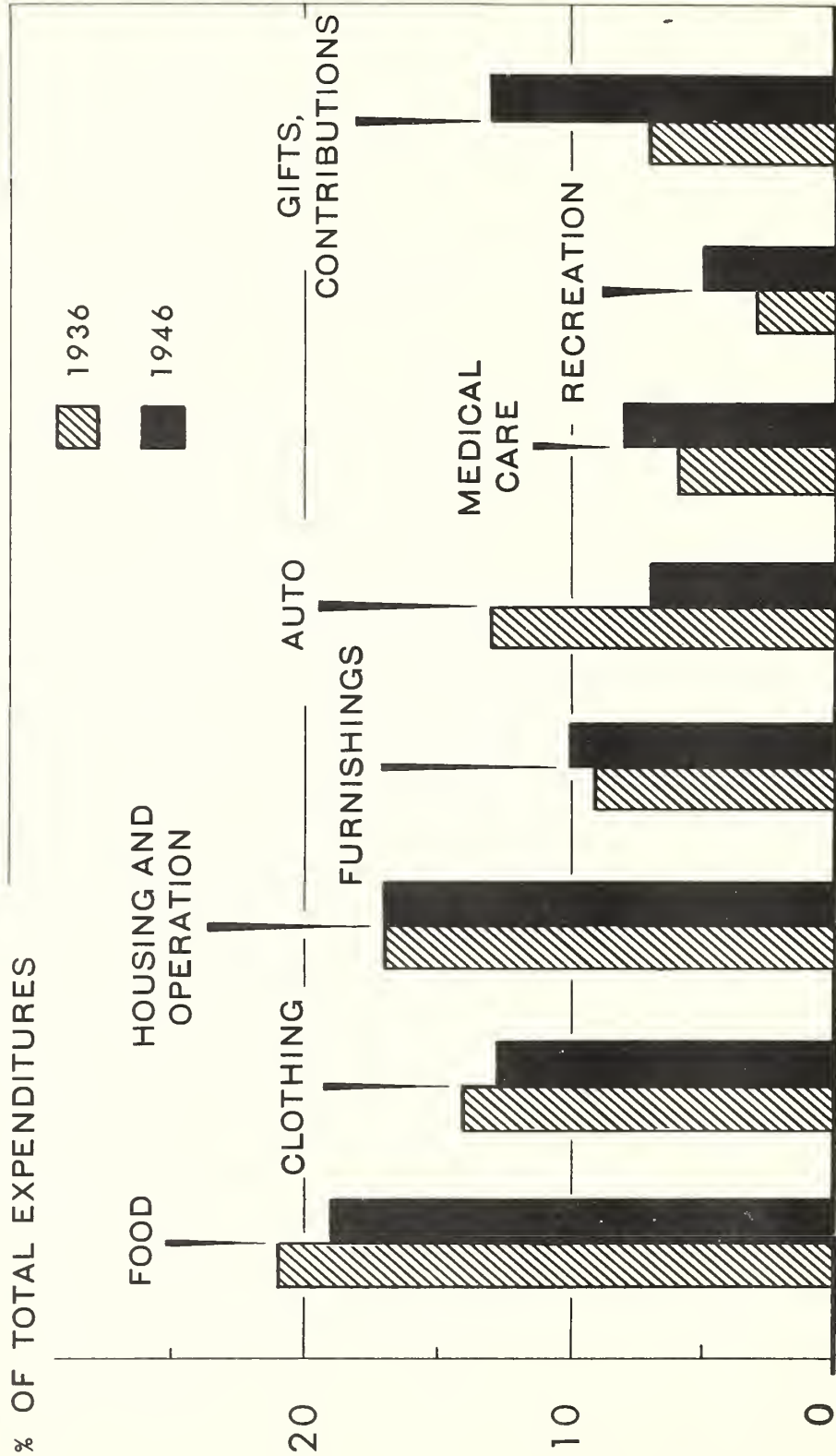
SOURCE: DEPT. OF COMMERCE & FARM & FAMILY ACCOUNT SUMMARIES SUBMITTED TO STATE COLLEGES

Clothing
Annual Spending per Person
Selected Farm Families and All Consumers in United States, 1936-49

Year	Dollars spent per person					Relative spending (1937-40 = 100)	
	Account-keeping farm families				All U. S. consumers	Account-keeping farm families	All U. S. consumers
	Kansas	Illinois	Iowa	Southeast Minnesota			
						Percent	Percent
1936.....	26	37	36	30	59	98	94
1937.....	34	42	36	29	61	106	98
1938.....	31	37	35	24	60	95	96
1939.....	30	40	35	22	63	96	101
1940.....	31	40	35	30	66	103	105
1941.....	34	47	44	38	78	124	124
1942.....	41	61	54	45	94	154	151
1943.....	51	66	56	47	116	167	186
1944.....	60	67	64	50	127	182	203
1945.....	55	71	67	50	142	184	227
1946.....	73	91	81	65	155	234	248
1947.....	89	105	97	79	159	278	254
1948.....	95	113	106	75	163	292	261
1949.....	84	96	90	74	151	258	241

Source: Derived from data of U. S. Department of Commerce and annual summaries of farm and family accounts submitted to State colleges in Kansas, Illinois, Iowa, and Southeast Minnesota.

FARM FAMILY SPENDING TRENDS Illinois Account-keeping Families, 1936 and 1946



SOURCE: FARM AND FAMILY ACCOUNT SUMMARIES SUBMITTED TO ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

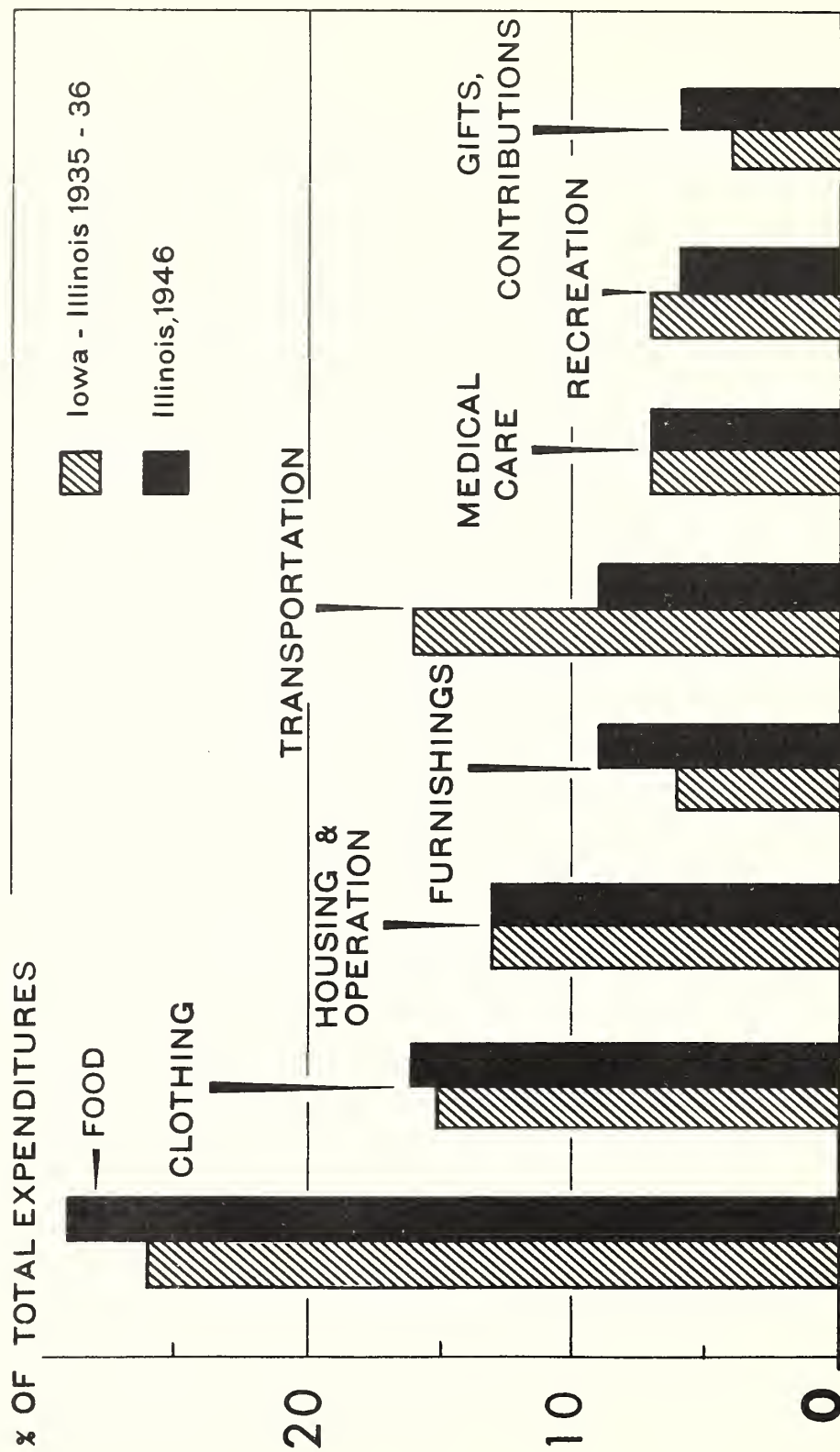
Farm Family Spending Trends

Illinois Account-Keeping Families, 1936 and 1946

Item	1936		1946	
	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
Total consumption expenditures.....	1,079	100	2,473	100
Food.....	224	21	459	19
Clothing.....	148	14	311	13
Housing and household operation..	188	17	438	17
Household operation.....	131	12	255	10
Housing, including improvements	57	5	183	7
Furnishings and equipment.....	94	9	237	10
Automobile.....	143	13	179	7
Medical care.....	68	6	196	8
Recreation.....	37	3	131	5
Education.....	70	7	106	4
Personal.....	37	3	99	4
Gifts and contributions.....	70	7	317	13

Source: Home accounts submitted to Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

FARM FAMILY SPENDING TRENDS **North Central Families, 1935-36 and 1946**



Farm Family Spending Trends
North Central Families, 1935-36 and 1946

Item	Illinois-Iowa 1935-36 1/		Illinois 1946 2/	
	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
Total consumption expenditures				
Food.....	729	100	1,897	100
Clothing.....	188	26	559	29
Housing and household operation.....	109	15	310	16
Housing.....	95	13	246	13
Household operation.....	12	2	47	2
Furnishings and equipment...	83	11	199	11
Transportation.....	42	6	178	9
Medical care.....	119	16	174	9
Recreation 3/.....	54	7	126	7
Other family living.....	51	7	115	6
Personal care.....	42	6	87	5
Education.....	20	3	49	3
Other.....	11	2	15	1
Gifts and contributions.....	10	1	23	1
	30	4	102	6

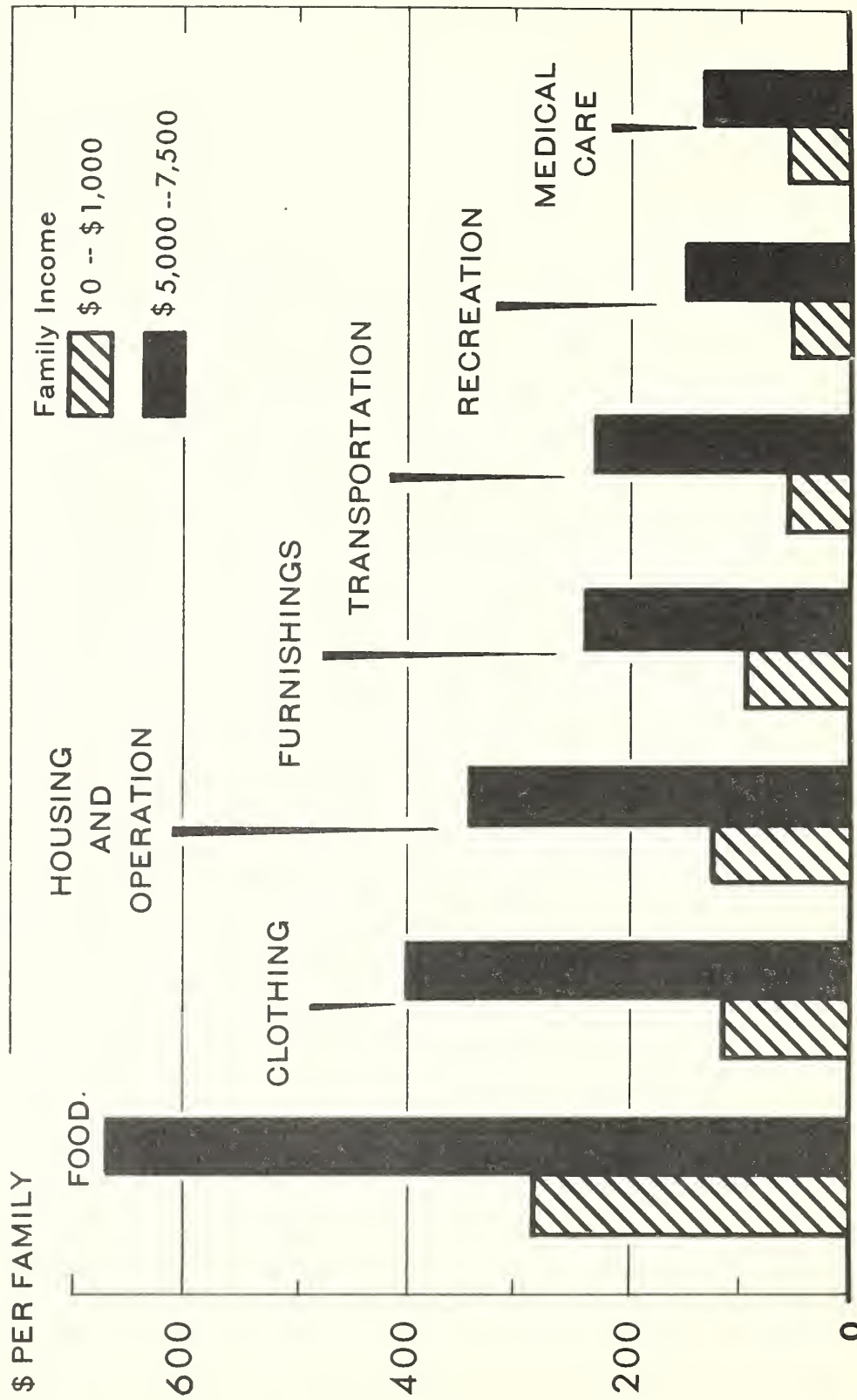
1/ Includes only families of selected types that had been in existence at least a year, had not moved or received relief within the schedule year.

2/ Includes families of all types and single persons without regard to length of time on the farm or receipt of relief.

3/ Includes reading and tobacco expenditures.

Source: Consumer Purchases Study, 1935-36; and Study of Farm Family Living in Illinois, 1946, a cooperative project of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics and the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

FARM FAMILY SPENDING AT TWO INCOME LEVELS Illinois Families, 1946



Farm Family Spending at Two Income Levels

Illinois farm operator families, 1946

Item	Income class			
	\$0 - \$999 <u>2/</u>		\$5,000 - \$7,499 <u>2/</u>	
	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
Total consumption expenditures.....	849	100	2,274	100
Food.....	290	34	668	29
Clothing.....	119	14	400	18
Housing and household operation.....	126	15	343	15
Housing.....	20	2	61	3
Household operation.....	106	13	282	12
Furnishing and equipment.....	98	12	240	10
Transportation.....	57	7	230	10
Recreation <u>3/</u>	54	6	151	7
Medical care.....	58	7	134	6
Other family living.....	47	5	108	5
Personal care.....	22	2	64	3
Education.....	1	<u>4/</u>	20	1
Miscellaneous.....	24	3	24	1

1/ Disposable income adjusted for inventory change.

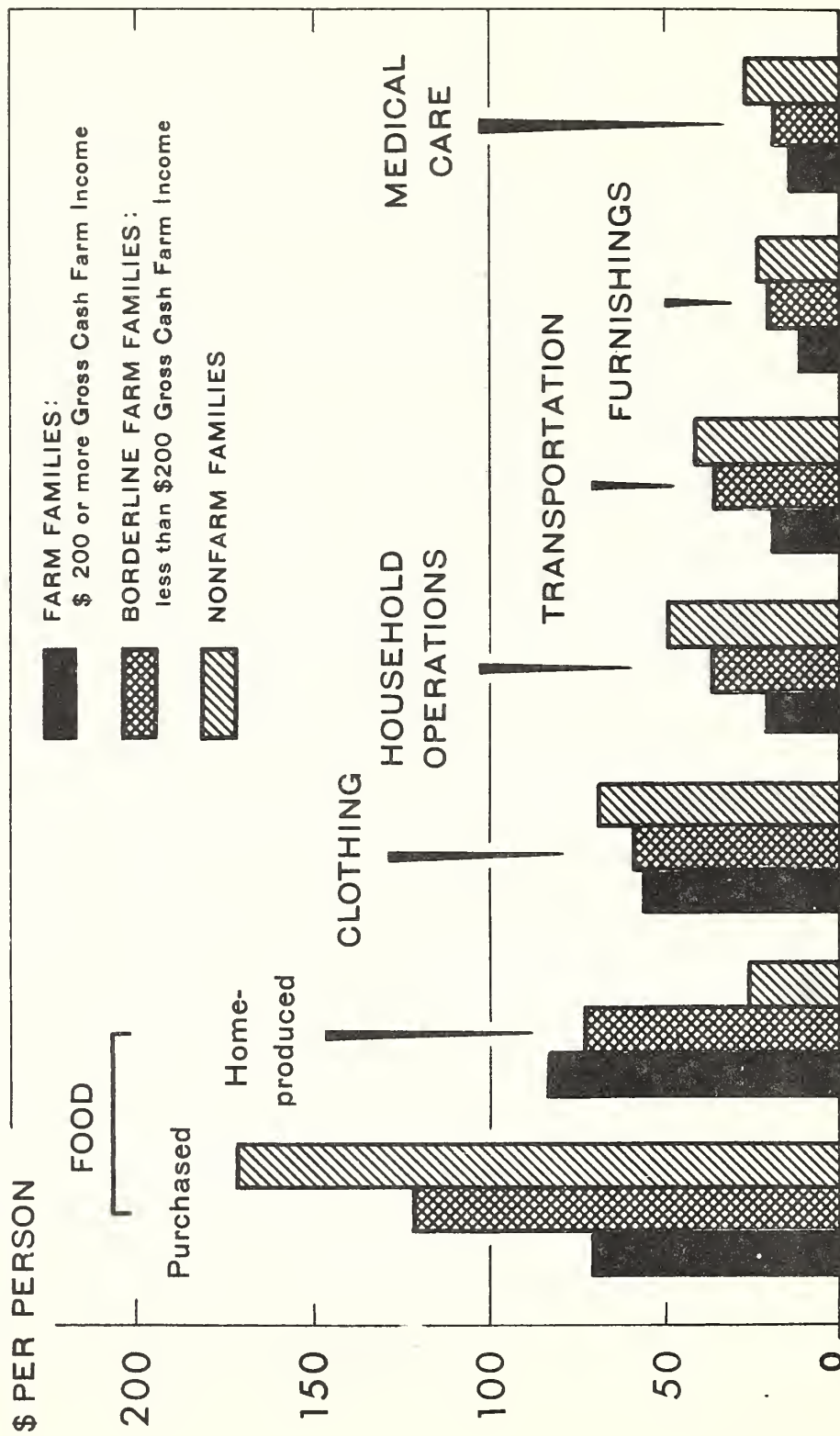
2/ Average family size at income \$0-\$999, 2.8; at income \$5,000-\$7,499, 3.8.

3/ Includes reading and tobacco expenditures.

4/ 0.5 percent or less.

Source: Study of Farm Family Living in Illinois, 1946, a cooperative project of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics and the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

FARM AND RURAL NONFARM FAMILY SPENDING PATTERNS* Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., 1945



* AVERAGES BASED ON FAMILIES WITH POSITIVE NET INCOMES UNDER \$5,000, STANDARDIZED BY INCOME AND COUNTY

Farm and Rural Nonfarm Family Spending Patterns

Expenditures and value received without direct expenditure of families with net income \$0-5,000
Lee and Jones Counties, Mississippi, 1945

Farm and rural nonfarm groups ^{1/} (1)	Net income (2)	Expenditures								Value received with- out direct expenditure		
		Total (3)	Food (4)	Housing operation (5)	Household operation (6)	Furnish- ings and equipment (7)	Clothing (8)	Trans- portation (9)	Medical care (10)	Other 2/ (11)	Food (12)	Housing (13)
Per person averages standardized by income and county ^{3/}												
Farm families with \$200 or more gross cash farm income.....	\$322	\$227	\$72	\$7	\$21	\$12	\$56	\$20	\$15	\$24	\$84	\$40
Farm families with less than \$200 gross cash farm income.....	366	337	122	13	34	21	58	36	18	35	73	53
Rural nonfarm families.....	551	461	171	40	50	24	68	42	26	40	26	50
Per family averages standardized by income and county ^{3/}												
Farm families with \$200 or more gross cash farm income.....	1,481	1,040	329	34	95	54	257	92	70	109	387	186
Farm families with less than \$200 gross cash farm income.....	1,427	1,246	450	48	126	79	215	132	66	130	270	195
Rural nonfarm families.....	1,487	1,244	461	109	134	66	184	113	70	107	70	136
Per family averages, not standardized ^{4/}												
Farm families with \$200 or more gross cash farm income.....	1,240	925	299	26	88	50	222	77	65	98	373	174
Farm families with less than \$200 gross cash farm income.....	1,599	1,374	517	49	128	75	233	150	77	145	296	198
Rural nonfarm families: Lee County.....	1,816	1,405	485	128	163	71	237	127	70	124	85	168
Jones County.....	1,861	1,520	582	139	135	86	199	158	85	134	54	124

^{1/} The term "family" includes single consumers.

^{2/} Personal care, recreation, reading, tobacco, formal education and such miscellaneous items as health and accident insurance, funeral expenses, legal fees and bank service charges.

^{3/} These averages were calculated by giving, within each of the three analysis groups, a constant weight to each of the two counties, and a constant weight to each of three net income classes (\$0-999; \$1,000-1,999; \$2,000-2,499). The effects of differences between the three analysis groups in the distribution of cases between the counties and among the income classes are thus removed.

^{4/} These averages were calculated from the actual distributions as reported in the sample survey.

Source: Study of Rural Family Living in Lee and Jones Counties, Mississippi, in 1945, a cooperative project of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics and the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station.

FOOD

Important changes in our eating habits have been taking place in the past 4 decades. The per capita consumption of fruits and vegetables, dairy products, and fats and oils has been increasing, while the consumption of grain products and potatoes has been decreasing. Consumption of sugar and sweets increased steadily until about 1930, then declined slightly during the 1930's and World War II. Since the end of the war sugar consumption has increased but has not reached its 1930 peak (chart 19).

Some of these trends in food consumption reflect changes in eating habits accompanying changes in income, improvements in food marketing and consumer education. Increased supplies of some foods or introduction of new foods into diets has resulted in the decreasing use of others, particularly potatoes and grain products.

Larger supplies of some of the important nutrients have resulted from these changes in our eating habits (chart 20). Increased use of dairy products has meant more calcium and riboflavin. More fruits and vegetables have increased the available supplies of vitamins A and C. Enrichment of white bread and flour since 1941 has resulted in more iron and three B-vitamins--thiamine, riboflavin, and niacin.

Diets of families in one city for which comparable survey data are available for 1935, 1946, and 1948 reflect many of the changes in the food eaten by families throughout the United States (chart 21). Birmingham, Alabama, wage-earner families doubled their use of dairy products and canned fruits and vegetables between 1935 and 1948. They increased their use of fresh fruit and vegetables by about 40 percent. Larger purchases of bakery products partly replaced home use of flour and other cereals. Consumption of potatoes and sweetpotatoes was smaller in 1948 than in both of the earlier periods. Because of the increased consumption of many foods, Birmingham families, like people in the U. S. as a whole, were better off nutritionally in 1946 and 1948 than in 1935.

One of the major reasons for the improvement in diets has been the increased purchasing power of families in the U. S. In any given period families with higher incomes tend to have better diets than those with lower incomes (chart 22). For example, in 1948, 64 percent of urban families with incomes between \$5,000 and \$7,500 had diets that met the National Research Council's recommended allowance for calcium while only 50 percent of the families with incomes

between \$1,000 and \$2,000 had diets considered adequate in this nutrient. Corresponding figures for ascorbic acid were 88 and 69 percent.

Another trend of the past 4 decades that has probably affected diet quality is the tendency toward smaller-size families. At a given income smaller families tend to have better diets than the larger families (chart 23). Here again the biggest differences were for calcium and ascorbic acid.

Formal education, becoming more widespread every year, is another factor that affects family diets (chart 24). Of the urban families with incomes between \$3,000 and \$4,000, 79 percent of those families whose homemakers had some college education, had diets meeting the NRC allowance for calcium while only 57 percent of those in which the homemaker had only elementary school education or less had diets satisfactory in this respect. Corresponding figures for ascorbic acid were 94 and 73 percent. At the \$3,000-\$4,000 income level, the average number of persons fed in families with college-educated homemakers was 3.2; with high-school educated homemakers 3.7; and with elementary-school educated homemakers 3.8. However, diets of families in which the homemaker had high-school education were noticeably better than those of families in which the homemaker had not gone

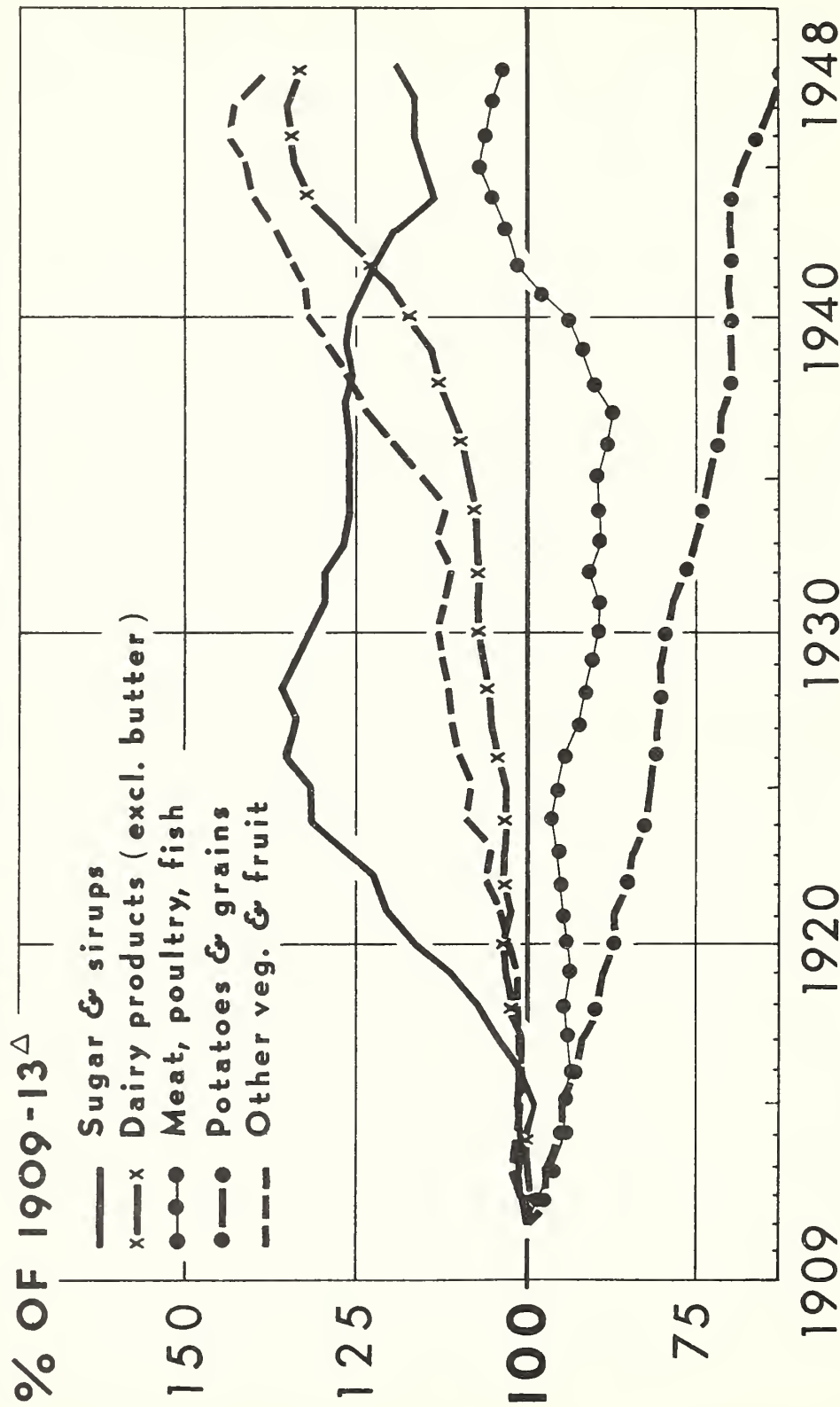
beyond elementary school, even though there was little difference in family size.

Such factors as income, family size, and education are significant not only in the diets of city families but also in the diets of farm families. Home production of food is another very important factor in the quality of rural diets. In many areas of the country farm families produce much of their own milk, eggs, poultry, and meat and in the summer much of their fruit and vegetables (chart 25). Farm families surveyed in a Georgia and in an Ohio county in the summer of 1945 obtained almost half or more of each of the well-known dietary essentials from their home-produced food.

The relationship between home production and improved diet quality is shown by chart 26. In the Georgia and Ohio counties, larger percentages of the families with brood sows, milk cows, laying hens, and gardens had satisfactory diets than did those without such home production programs. Home-produced milk was especially important.

These facts emphasize the worth-whileness of home food production as good insurance against poor diets. They suggest that nutritional needs of the family should have high priority in joint farm and home planning.

FOOD CONSUMPTION*



* FOOD AVAILABLE PER PERSON FOR CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION AT THE RETAIL LEVEL

Δ 5-YEAR MOVING AVERAGE

SOURCE: B A E

Food Consumption, 1909-1950

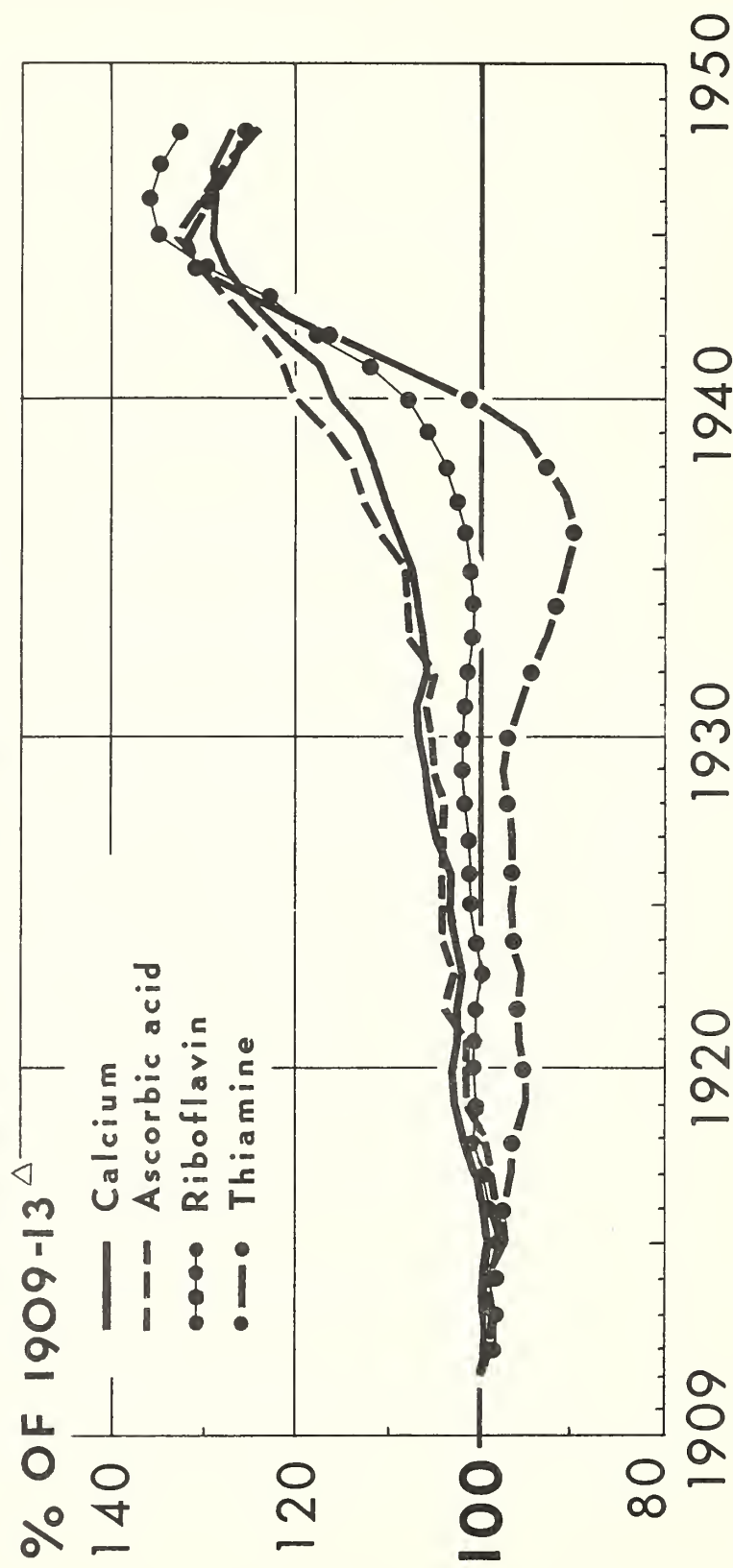
Estimated relative quantities of selected food groups available per person per day for civilian consumption at the retail level
(5-year moving averages centered, 1909-13 = 100)

Year	Meat, poultry, and fish	Dairy products, excluding butter	Sugar and sirups	Potatoes, and grain	Other vegetables and fruit	Fats and oils	Eggs	Year	Meat, poultry, and fish	Dairy products, excluding butter	Sugar and sirups	Potatoes, and grain	Other vegetables and fruit	Fats and oils	Eggs
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1911.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1931.....	89	107	130	78	112	114	105
1912.....	98	100	101	98	101	101	100	1932.....	91	107	130	76	111	113	102
1913.....	97	100	102	97	103	102	101	1933.....	89	107	127	76	113	111	99
1914.....	95	101	101	96	102	102	99	1934.....	90	108	126	75	112	110	96
1915.....	94	100	102	95	101	102	97	1935.....	90	109	126	73	115	110	96
1916.....	94	100	101	93	102	103	96	1936.....	89	110	126	73	119	109	96
1917.....	94	101	104	92	101	103	96	1937.....	88	112	127	72	124	110	98
1918.....	94	102	108	90	102	102	95	1938.....	90	113	126	71	126	113	100
1919.....	93	103	111	89	101	101	95	1939.....	92	115	127	70	130	115	102
1920.....	94	104	117	88	103	102	97	1940.....	94	117	126	70	132	116	102
1921.....	94	103	121	87	104	104	100	1941.....	98	120	124	71	133	117	105
1922.....	95	103	124	86	106	106	102	1942.....	101	123	123	70	134	116	107
1923.....	95	103	128	85	105	108	103	1943.....	104	128	120	71	138	113	112
1924.....	96	103	132	83	109	111	105	1944.....	105	132	114	70	141	111	116
1925.....	96	103	132	82	109	112	107	1945.....	107	134	115	69	142	110	120
1926.....	94	104	135	82	110	112	108	1946.....	107	135	116	66	144	110	123
1927.....	93	105	134	82	111	113	109	1947.....	106	135	116	64	143	110	125
1928.....	92	106	136	81	112	113	110	1948.....	105	134	120	62	140	111	124
1929.....	90	106	135	81	113	114	109								
1930.....	89	107	133	80	113	114	108								

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

NUTRIENTS

In National Food Supply, 1909-50*



* AVAILABLE PER PERSON FOR CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION AT THE RETAIL LEVEL.
 Δ 5-YEAR MOVING AVERAGE.

SOURCE: BAE

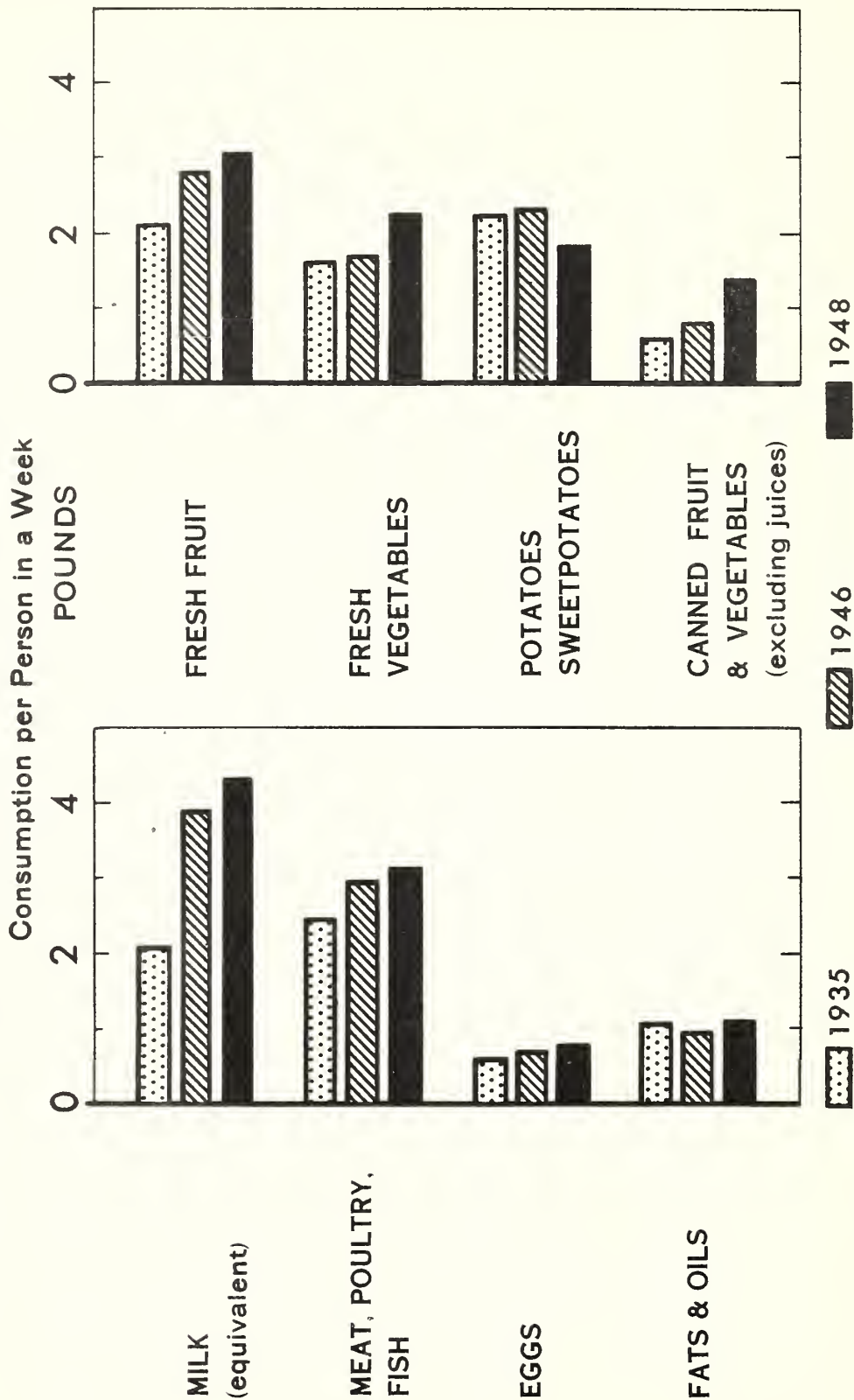
Nutrients in National Food Supply, 1909-1950

Estimated relative quantities available per person per day for
civilian consumption at the retail level

(5-year moving averages centered, 1909-13 = 100)

Year	Calcium	Thiamine (vitamin B)	Ribo- flavin	Ascorbic acid (vitamin C)	Year	Calcium	Thiamine (vitamin B)	Ribo- flavin	Ascorbic acid (vitamin C)
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1911.....	100	100	100	100	1930.....	106	97	102	105
1912.....	100	99	99	99	1931.....	106	96	102	105
1913.....	100	99	99	99	1932.....	106	95	101	105
1914.....	100	99	99	99	1933.....	106	93	101	108
1915.....	99	98	98	98	1934.....	107	92	100	108
1916.....	100	98	99	99	1935.....	108	90	101	108
1917.....	100	97	100	99	1936.....	109	90	101	110
1918.....	101	96	100	99	1937.....	110	90	102	112
1919.....	102	95	100	100	1938.....	112	93	104	114
1920.....	103	95	101	101	1939.....	113	95	105	116
1921.....	102	95	100	102	1940.....	115	101	107	120
1922.....	103	96	100	103	1941.....	118	109	111	121
1923.....	102	96	100	102	1942.....	120	117	117	124
1924.....	103	96	100	103	1943.....	124	124	124	127
1925.....	103	96	100	104	1944.....	128	130	130	130
1926.....	104	96	101	103	1945.....	129	132	134	132
1927.....	104	96	101	104	1946.....	129	130	136	130
1928.....	105	97	101	103	1947.....	128	127	134	127
1929.....	106	97	102	105	1948.....	127	125	132	123

TRENDS IN FOOD CONSUMPTION **Wage-earner Families in Birmingham, Ala.**



Trends in Food Consumption of Wage-Earner Families in Birmingham, Alabama

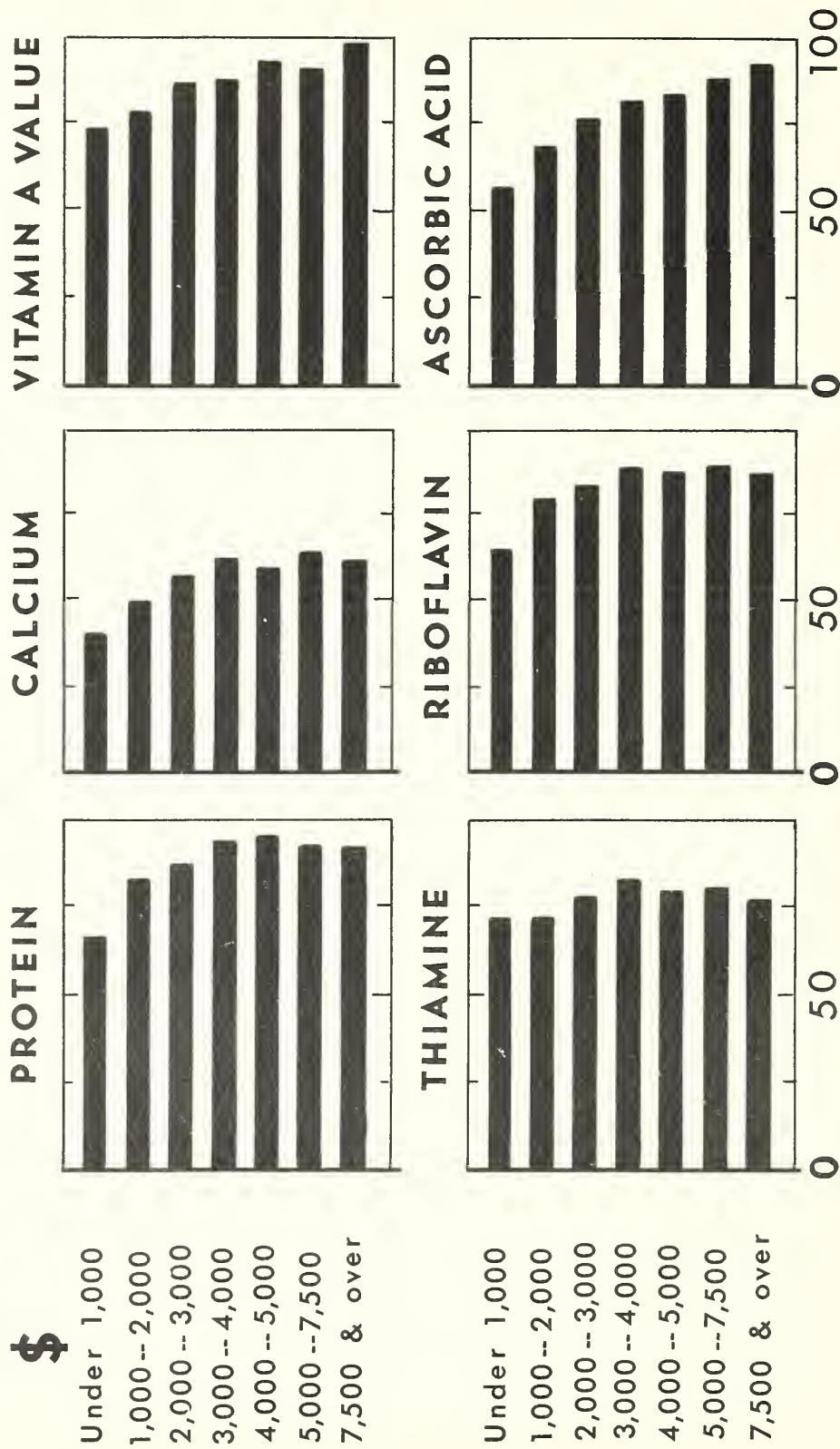
Average purchases of food used at home, per person, in one week; housekeeping families of two or more persons, Birmingham, Alabama, winter 1935, 1946 and 1948

Food group	Average purchases of food used at home, per person, in one week		
	1935	1946	1948
Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese.....	2.13	3.93	4.32
Meat, poultry, fish.....	2.45	2.92	3.10
Eggs.....	4.9	5.8	6.5
Fats and oils.....	.62	.72	.81
Fresh fruit.....	1.08	.97	1.12
Fresh vegetables.....	2.19	2.89	3.08
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes.....	1.60	1.73	2.21
Canned fruit and vegetable (exclude juices).....	2.22	2.30	1.82
Bakery products.....	.64	.78	1.38
Flour and other cereals.....	1.24	1/ 1.84	1.98
Canned vegetable and fruit juices.....	3.43	4.22	2.91
Sugars and sweets.....	.06	2/ .26	.33
Dried fruit and vegetable	1.48	3/ .75	1.72
Frozen fruit and vegetable .....	.52	.31	.41
	0	.01	.01

- 1/ Excludes quantities of cakes, pies, and cookies.
- 2/ Excludes quantities of tomato and other vegetable juices.
- 3/ Excludes quantities of jellies, jams, and preserves.

Source: BBNHE special Report No. 1.

INCOME* AND ADEQUACY OF FAMILY DIET^Δ



* 1947, AFTER FEDERAL INCOME TAX

^ΔCITY FAMILIES, SPRING 1948

Income and Adequacy of Family Diet

Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons, Spring 1948
 Percentage of families having National Research Council's recommended allowances 1/
 for calories and 8 nutrients per nutrition unit per day in food consumed at home

	Food energy	Protein	Calcium	Iron	Vitamin A value	Thiamine 2/	Ri bo- flavin 2/	Niacin 2/	Ascorbic acid 2/
	3,000 calories or more	70 gm. or more	1.00 gm. or more	12.0 mg. or more	5,000 I. U. or more	1.5 mg. or more	1.8 mg. or more	15 mg. or more	75 mg. or more
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
All classes.....	79	89	58	87	86	78	84	80	79
Under \$1,000.....	70	66	40	76	72	72	65	68	56
\$1,000-1,999.....	77	83	50	86	78	72	79	78	69
\$2,000-2,999.....	75	87	56	87	86	78	83	78	76
\$3,000-3,999.....	83	93	62	90	87	82	88	81	82
\$4,000-4,999.....	83	95	59	88	94	79	88	86	83
\$5,000-7,499.....	79	93	64	88	90	81	89	88	88
\$7,500 and over....	76	92	61	88	99	76	87	85	92
Not classified.....	85	88	58	84	85	76	82	81	84

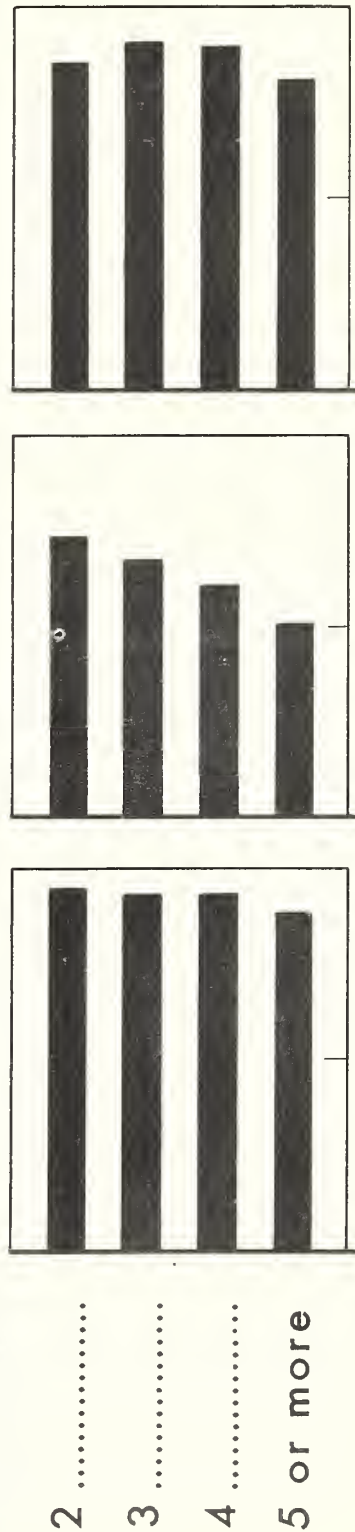
1/ National Research Council - Rev. 1948.

2/ Estimated average cooking losses were deducted from the values of foods consumed.

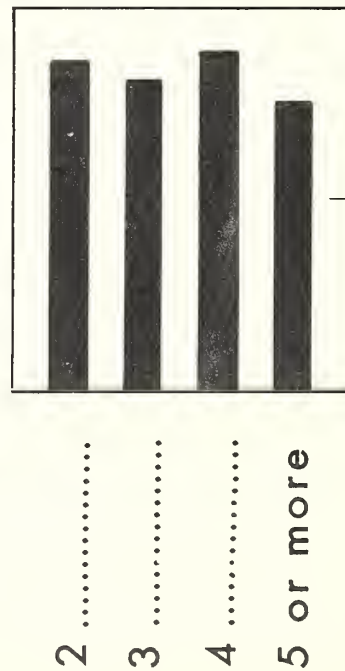
Source: Preliminary Report No. 12, 1948 Food Consumption Surveys, BHNHE, processed.

FAMILY SIZE AND ADEQUACY OF FAMILY DIET*

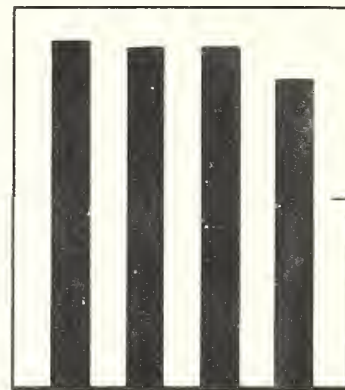
No. of Persons PROTEIN CALCIUM VITAMIN A VALUE



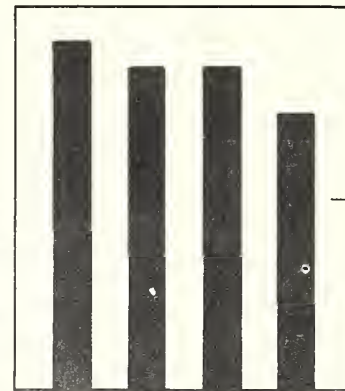
THIAMINE



RIBOFLAVIN



ASCORBIC ACID



0 50
% OF DIETS PROVIDING N R C ALLOWANCES

* CITY FAMILIES, \$3,000-\$4,000 INCOME, SPRING 1948

Family Size and Adequacy of Diet

Percent of families having National Research Council's recommended allowances 1/ for calories and 8 nutrients per nutrition unit per day in food consumed at home, by family size, for income class \$3,000-3,999, city housekeeping families of 2 or more, April-June 1948

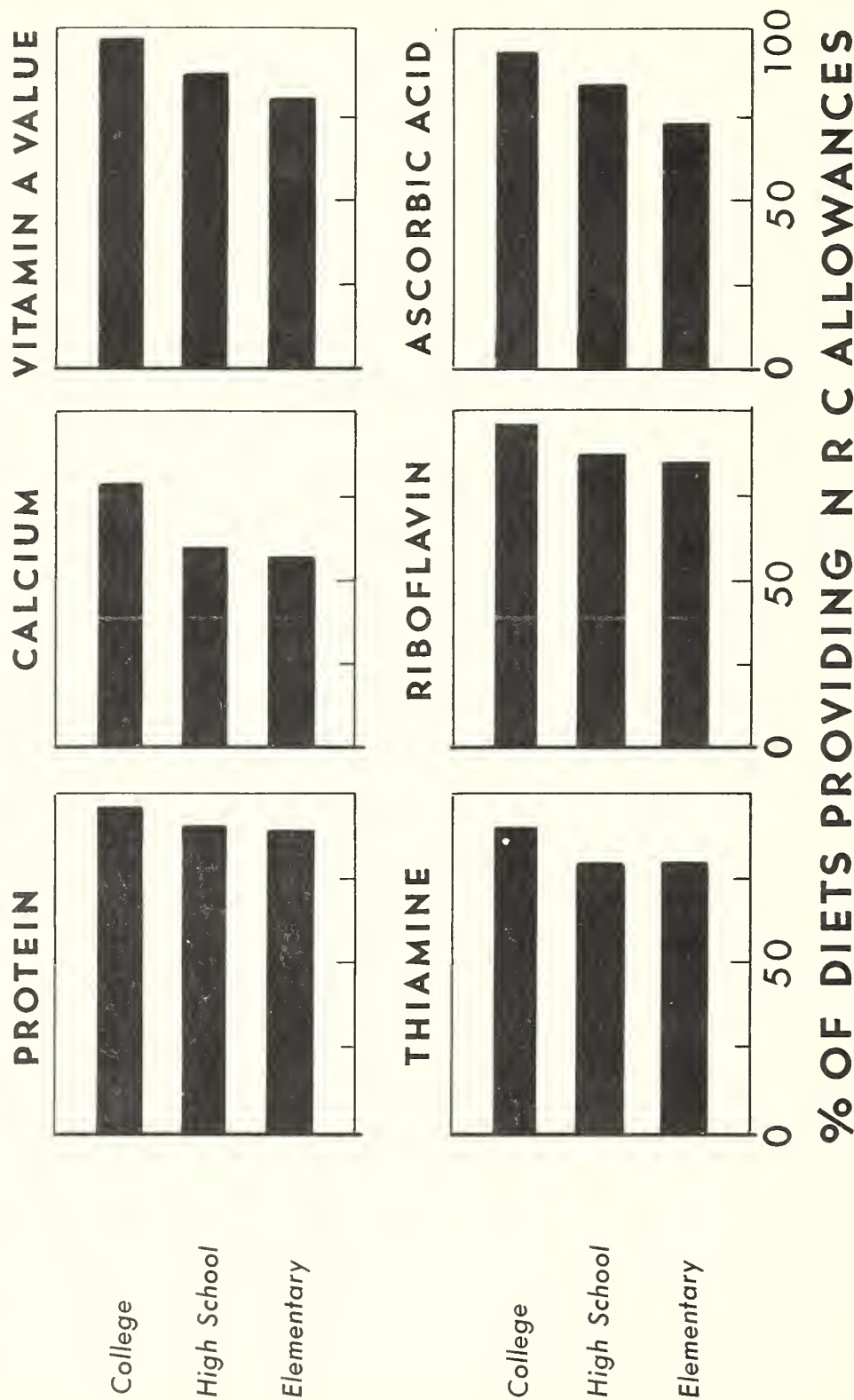
Family size	Food energy 3,000 cal.	Protein 70 gm.	Calcium 1.00 gm.	Iron 12.0 mg.	Vitamin A value 5,000 I. U.	Thiamine 1.5 mg. <u>2/</u>	Ribo- flavin 1.8 mg. <u>2/</u>	Niacin 15 mg. <u>2/</u>	Ascorbic acid 75 mg. <u>2/</u>
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
2 persons.....	86	96	73	93	85	86	91	89	91
3 persons.....	85	93	67.	91	91	80	90	80	84
4 persons.....	85	93	60	92	90	88	90	77	94
5 or more persons.	75	88	50	84	81	75	81	78	72

1/ National Research Council, Rev. 1948.

2/ Estimated average cooking losses were deducted from the value of foods consumed.

Source: Unpublished data, 1948 Food Consumption Surveys, Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.

EDUCATION OF HOMEMAKER* AND ADEQUACY OF FAMILY DIET



* CITY FAMILIES, \$3,000-\$4,000 INCOME, SPRING 1948

Education of Homemaker and Adequacy of Family Diet

Percent of families having National Research Council's recommended allowances 1/ for calories and eight nutrients per nutrition unit per day in food consumed at home, by homemaker's education; income class \$3,000-3,999, city housekeeping families of 2 or more, April-June 1948

Homemaker's education	House- hold size <u>2/</u>	Food energy 3,000 calories	Protein 70 gm.	Calcium 1.00 gm.	Iron 12.0 mg.	Vitamin A value 50,000 I.U.	Thiamine 1.5 mg. <u>3/</u>	Ribo- flavin 1.8 mg. <u>3/</u>	Niacin 15 mg. <u>3/</u>	Ascorbic acid 75 mg. <u>3/</u>
		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Elementary school.	3.56	79	90	57	87	80	80	85	76	73
High school.....	3.41	81	92	60	89	87	80	87	80	85
College.....	3.13	94	98	79	97	98	90	96	92	94

1/ National Research Council, Rev. 1948.

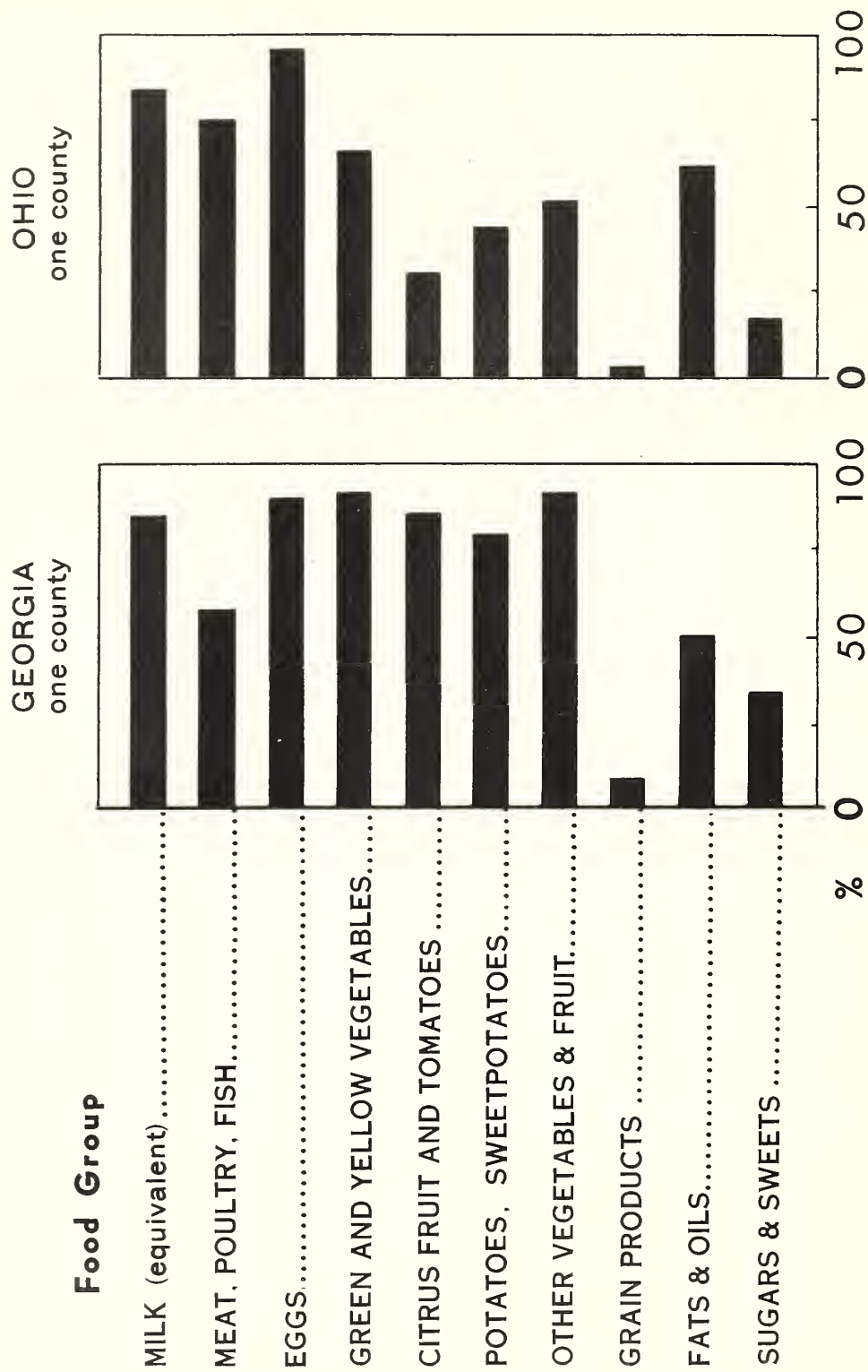
2/ Twenty-one meals a week at home = 1 person.

3/ Estimated average cooking losses were deducted from values for food consumed.

Source: 1948 Food Consumption Surveys, BHNHE unpublished data.

HOME-PRODUCED FOOD, FARM FAMILIES

Percent of Total Food Consumed, Summer 1945



Home-Produced Food, Farm Families

Percent of all food consumed at home that was home-produced, by specified food groups, farm families in a Georgia and an Ohio county, summer 1945

Food group	Percent of all food consumed reported as home-produced	
	Georgia	Ohio
Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese.....	85	84
Meat, poultry, fish.....	57	75
Eggs.....	90	96
Leafy, green and yellow vegetables.	92	66
Citrus fruit, tomatoes.....	85	30
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes.....	79	43
Other vegetables and fruit.....	91	51
Grain products.....	8	2
Fats and oils.....	50	61
Sugars and sweets.....	33	16
Dry beans, peas, nuts.....	<u>1/</u>	6

1/ Not available.

Source: Diets of families in the open country--a Georgia and an Ohio county, summer 1945, U. S. D. A., Misc. Pub. 704.

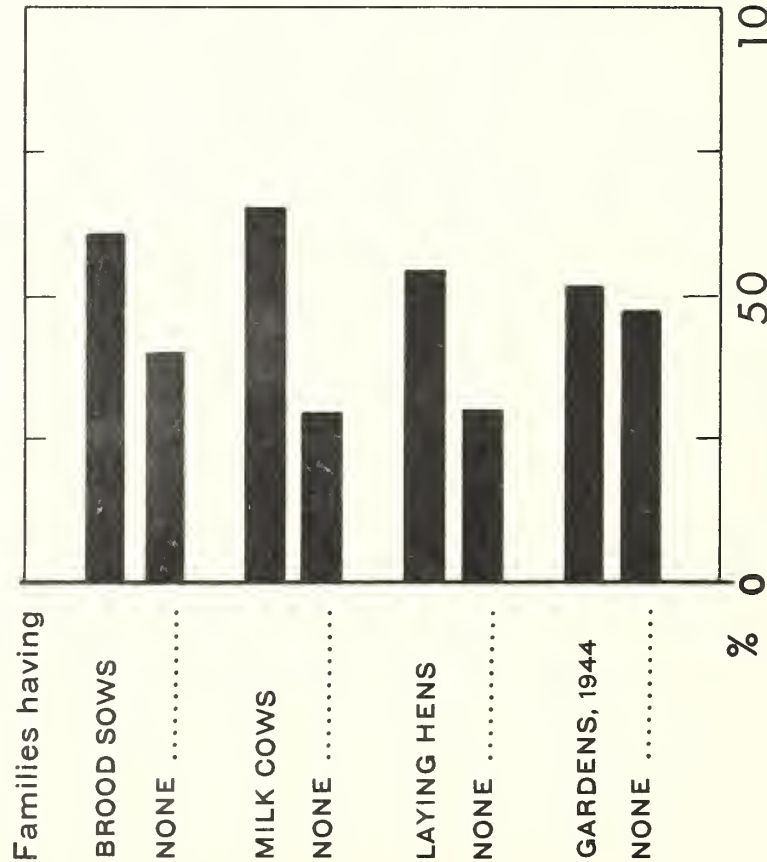
LIVESTOCK AND GARDENS AND ADEQUACY OF DIET

FARM FAMILIES, SUMMER 1945

Families with Diets Meeting 2/3 Recommended Allowances *

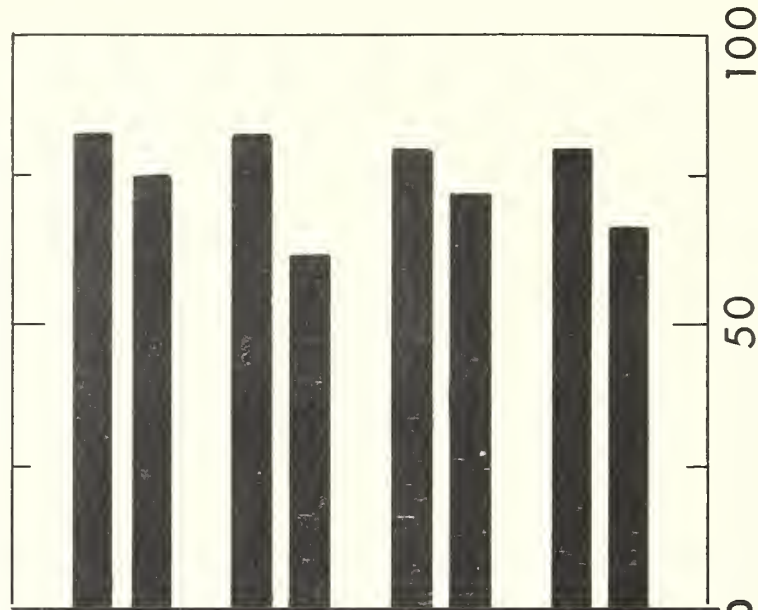
GEORGIA

one county



OHIO

one county



*2/3 OR MORE OF NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL ALLOWANCE FOR LEAST SATISFACTORY ESSENTIAL IN DIET

Livestock and Gardens and Adequacy of Diet

Number and percent of farm families having specified livestock and gardens and satisfactory diets in a Georgia and an Ohio County, summer 1945 1/

Livestock and Gardens (Families with and without)	County in Georgia		County in Ohio	
	Total No. of families	Families with satisfactory diets 1/ Number	Total No. of families	Families with satisfactory diets 1/ Number
Brood sows				
With brood sows.....	159	95	119	98
With no brood sows.....	90	34	82	62
Milk cows				
With milk cows.....	158	103	172	142
With no milk cows.....	91	26	29	18
Laying hens				
With laying hens.....	229	123	186	149
With no laying hens.....	20	6	15	11
Other animals				
With other animals.....	109	67	18	11
With no other animals.....	140	62	183	149
Garden in 1944				
With garden in 1944.....	222	116	192	154
With no garden in 1944.....	27	13	9	6

1/ Satisfactory diets: Two-thirds or more of National Research Council dietary allowances for each dietary essential, Rev. 1945.

Source: "Diets of families in the open country. A Georgia and an Ohio county, summer 1945," U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication 704.

HOUSING

Despite the great interest in building, modernizing, and otherwise improving farm houses in the past few years, many farm houses are still poorly equipped for family living. A special Census sample survey in May 1948 showed less than half the farm dwellings in the country with a kitchen sink. Only slightly more than 1 in 4 farm houses had a bathtub or shower. On the other hand, almost all urban family dwellings had a sink, and two-thirds had a private bath or shower (chart 27).

Electricity is often the key to modernization of the farm house. Usually, it is only after the house has electric service that it is feasible to install a water supply and sewage disposal system.

The Rural Electrification Administration, by extending credit for constructing power lines, is responsible for bringing electricity to many rural areas. Without such assistance, individual farmers and other rural people are often unable to obtain electricity. In June 1949, more than three-fourths of the farms in the country had electricity. During the year ending June 30,

1950, REA borrowers added to their lines, 474,000 consumers of whom 396,000 were on farms. These farms together with the many electrified apart from the REA program brought the estimated number of farms with electricity from a power line to over 85 percent of all farms. In 1935, when the program was started, only 11 percent of all farms had electricity from a power line.

Electrification of farms has not progressed uniformly throughout the country (chart 28). Often factors other than income are involved, The Pacific and East North Central States now lead in electrification with more than 95 percent of the farms having Central Station service. The Southern States showed the greatest recent increase, extending service from 59 percent of the farms in 1948 to 73 percent in 1949.

Chart 29 groups the States by the percent of farms without electricity. Between June 1948 and June 1949, the number of States in which more than half of the farms lacked electricity dropped from 8 to 3, while the number in which fewer than 5 percent were without electricity increased from 8 to 11.

Electricity makes it possible for the farmer to use up-to-date farm operating methods and increase farm labor productivity. But the effect on family living of electric service for the farm house is even more marked. Some recent studies of farms with electricity in selected areas of 3 States have shown that for both small and large farms, for owners and renters, at high as well as low incomes, an average of 75 percent or more of the electrical current used on the farm goes for household operations (chart 30). For some classes of farms the proportion for the house exceeds 90 percent.

An electric refrigerator and running water under pressure are among the items most frequently installed immediately after electrification. In 1948, there were 85 refrigerators on every 100 farms with electricity in certain areas of Georgia and Ohio, and 68 per 100 in an area in Washington. On the other hand, there were only 17 electric ranges per 100 electrified farms in these areas in Georgia, 28 in Ohio, and 35 in Washington. (Chart 31.)

Other studies have indicated that farms operated by tenants are less likely to have

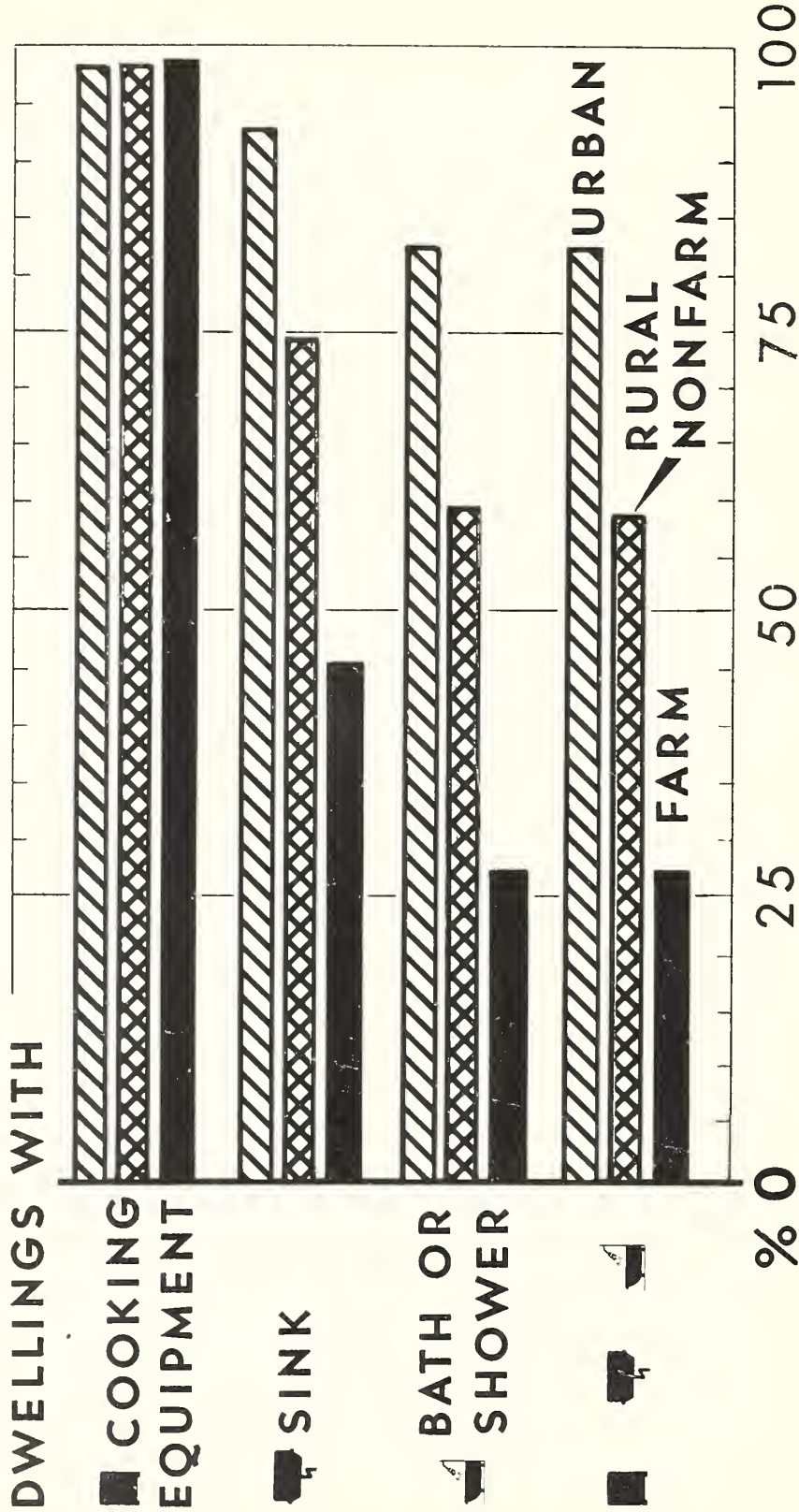
electricity than those of owners. Furthermore, even those tenant-operated farms with electric service are less likely to have running water and electric appliances than electrified farms operated by their owners. In the Iowa sample of farms with electricity, on every 100 owner-operated farms there were 90 houses with refrigerators and 78 with running water, but for every 100 tenant-operated farms, only 76 had refrigerators and 56 water systems. The picture in the Georgia sample was similar, with an even greater difference between owners and tenants (chart 32).

In contrast with the steady spread of electricity, fewer farms had telephones in 1945 than in 1920 (chart 33). The BAE estimated that only 40 percent of farms had telephones in July 1949, and there are indications that for at least half of these service is unsatisfactory.

In October 1949, the REA expanded its program to help rural people obtain adequate telephone service. As a result about 7,000 rural families will have improved service, and almost 10,000 will have a telephone for the first time.

MODERN FACILITIES

Urban and Rural Dwellings, May 1948



SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Modern Facilities

Urban and Rural Dwellings, May 1948

Percent of occupied urban, rural nonfarm and rural farm dwellings having designated facilities 1/

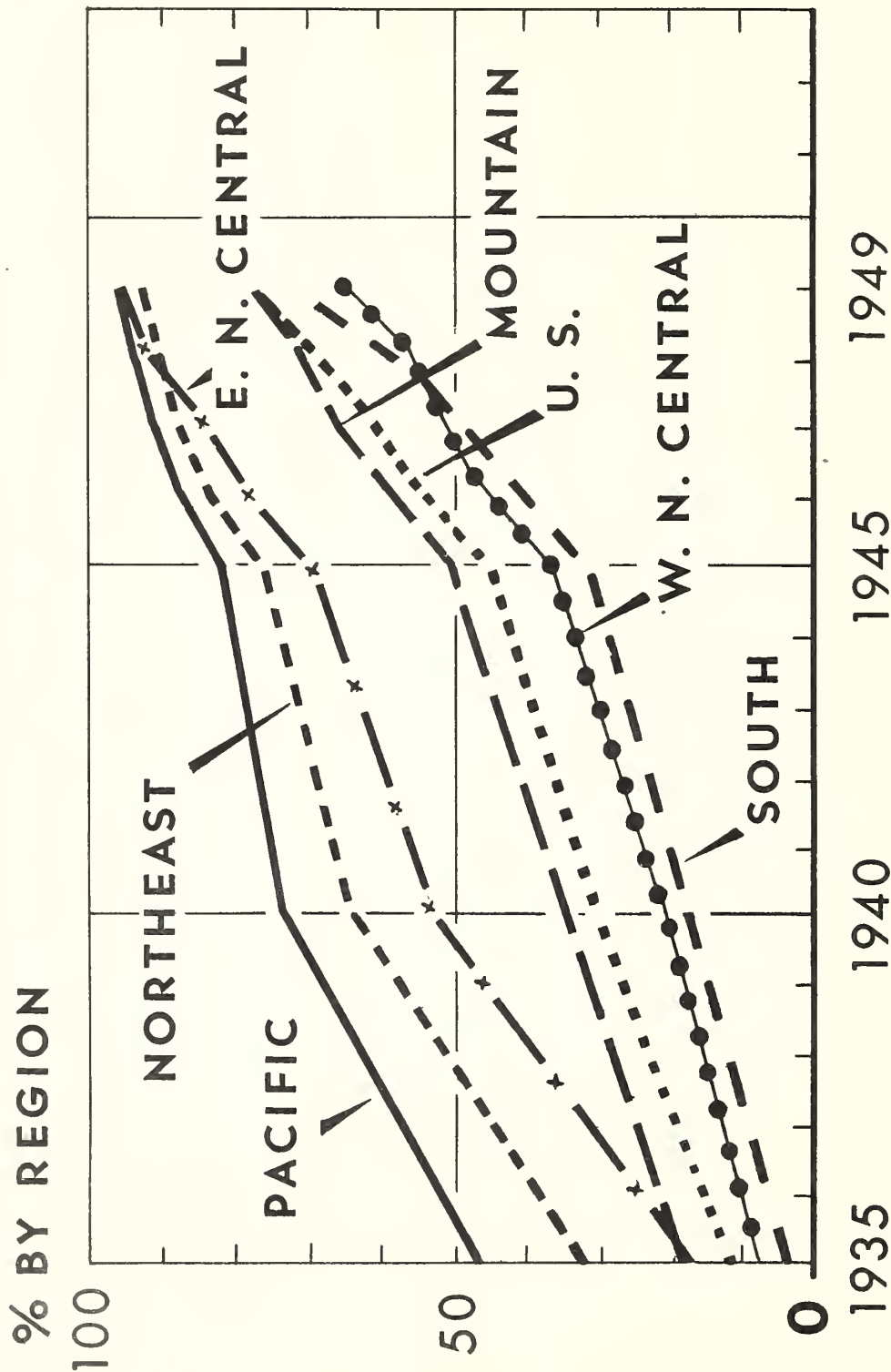
Facility	United States	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Cooking equipment <u>2/</u>	99.1	99.0	99.2	99.5
Kitchen sink.....	81.4	93.6	74.7	45.3
Bathtub or shower.....	68.5	82.9	59.4	27.4
All designated facilities....	67.9	82.2	58.9	27.1

1/ All facilities must be in dwelling unit and for exclusive use of occupants.

2/ Stoves, ranges, hotplates, and similar equipment used for cooking; special purpose appliances such as toasters, percolators, and waffle irons are not regarded as cooking equipment.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Series P-70, No. 3.

FARMS with ELECTRICITY



* % OF FARMS WITH ELECTRICITY FROM POWER LINE

SOURCE: REA

Farms with Electricity, by Region

Percent of farms with electricity from power line

1935, 1940, 1945-49 1/

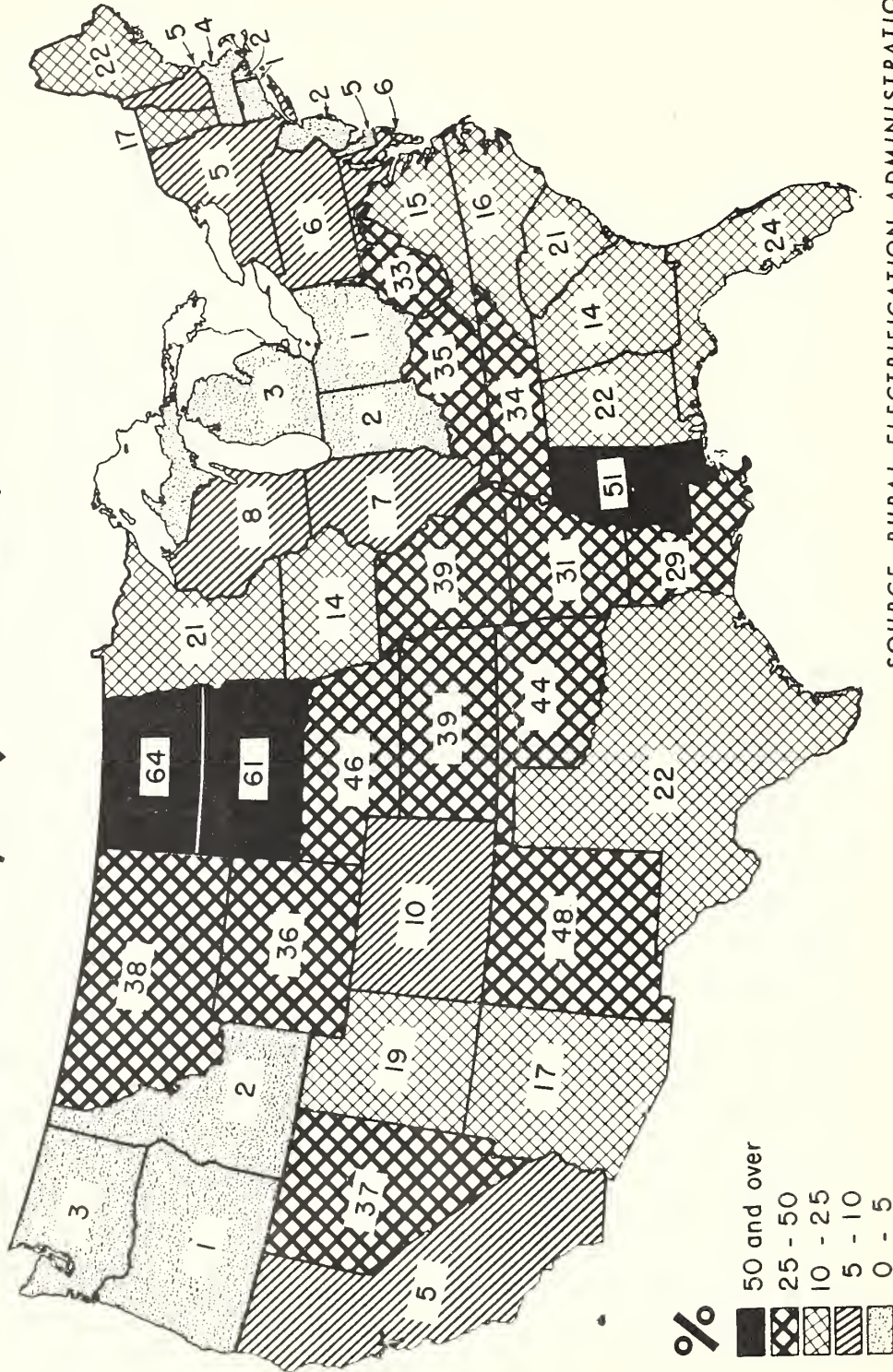
Region	1935	1940	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
United States.....	10.9	30.4	45.7	54.3	61.0	68.6	78.2
Northeast.....	31.7	63.4	76.9	84.1	88.3	90.8	92.7
New England.....	36.7	65.8	76.8	82.1	86.6	87.7	89.1
Middle Atlantic.....	29.7	62.5	76.9	85.0	89.0	92.1	94.3
North Central.....	12.0	35.7	52.7	61.3	67.0	73.4	80.2
East North Central.....	16.7	52.4	69.6	78.2	84.3	92.0	95.9
West North Central.....	7.7	20.2	37.0	45.6	51.1	56.2	65.6
South.....	3.2	17.1	31.6	40.7	48.8	58.8	72.6
South Atlantic.....	4.6	23.7	37.3	45.7	55.1	68.2	82.1
East South Central.....	2.8	13.4	26.3	33.6	41.0	49.2	63.8
West South Central.....	2.0	14.2	30.8	42.6	49.7	58.1	71.0
West.....	32.7	55.6	68.5	75.4	80.8	84.4	88.4
Mountain.....	17.6	34.6	50.4	58.9	66.1	70.9	77.7
Pacific.....	46.4	73.3	82.2	87.8	91.9	94.5	96.4

1/ Percent of farms with electricity for 1935, 1940, and 1945 based on total number of farms in those years. Percent of farms with electricity for 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1949 based on total number of farms in 1945. Number of farms receiving central station service, January 1, 1935, 1945; April 1, 1940; and June 30, 1945-49.

Source: Rural Electrification Administration.

FARMS WITHOUT ELECTRICITY

Percent, by State, 1949



SOURCE: RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

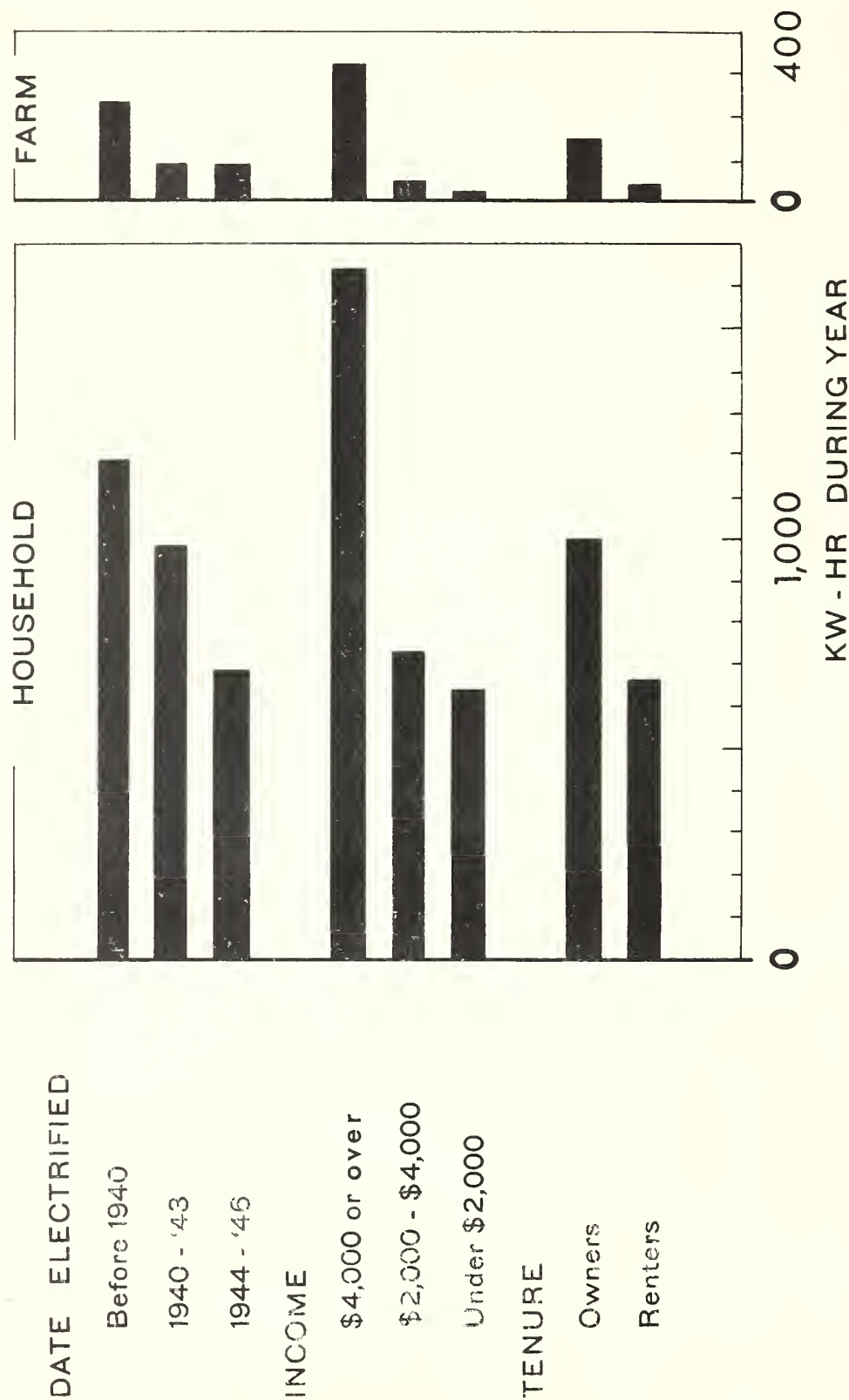
Farms Without Electricity
Percent without electricity, by State, 1949 1/

State	Percent of farms lacking electricity	State	Percent of farms lacking electricity	State	Percent of farms lacking electricity	State	Percent of farms lacking electricity	State	Percent of farms lacking electricity
50% and more lacking electricity	25-49.9% lacking electricity	25-49.9% lacking electricity	10-24.9% lacking electricity	5-9.9% lacking electricity	Less than 5% lacking electricity				
North Dakota	63.6	New Mexico...	47.6	Florida.....	23.5	Colorado.....	9.8	Delaware.....	4.7
South Dakota	61.3	Nebraska.....	45.5	Alabama.....	22.1	Wisconsin....	8.4	Massachusetts	4.0
Mississippi.	50.9	Oklahoma.....	44.0	Maine.....	22.0	Illinois.....	7.3	Washington...	3.4
		Missouri.....	38.9	Texas.....	21.6	Pennsylvania.	6.5	Michigan.....	3.0
		Kansas.....	38.7	South Carolina	21.4	Maryland.....	6.2	Idaho.....	2.4
		Montana.....	37.8	Minnesota....	20.9	New York.....	5.4	Rhode Island.	2.4
		Nevada.....	36.9	Utah.....	19.2	New Hampshire	5.3	New Jersey...	2.1
		Wyoming.....	36.5	Vermont.....	16.7	California...	5.1	Indiana.....	1.8
		Kentucky.....	35.4	Arizona.....	16.6			Oregon.....	0.7
		Tennessee....	34.2	North Carolina	16.4			Ohio.....	0.6
		West Virginia	32.9	Virginia.....	15.3			Connecticut..	0.5
		Arkansas.....	31.0	Georgia.....	14.4				
		Louisiana....	28.6	Iowa.....	13.8				

1/ Based on number of farms January 1, 1945 and number lacking electricity June 30, 1949.

Source: Rural Electrification Administration.

ELECTRICITY USED IN HOUSEHOLD AND FARM OPERATIONS Upper Piedmont, Ga., 1947



SOURCE: BAE AND GEORGIA EXPERIMENT STATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 9230-D

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

Electricity Used in Household and Farm Operations
By Date of Electrification, Income, and Tenure
Upper Piedmont of Georgia, 1947

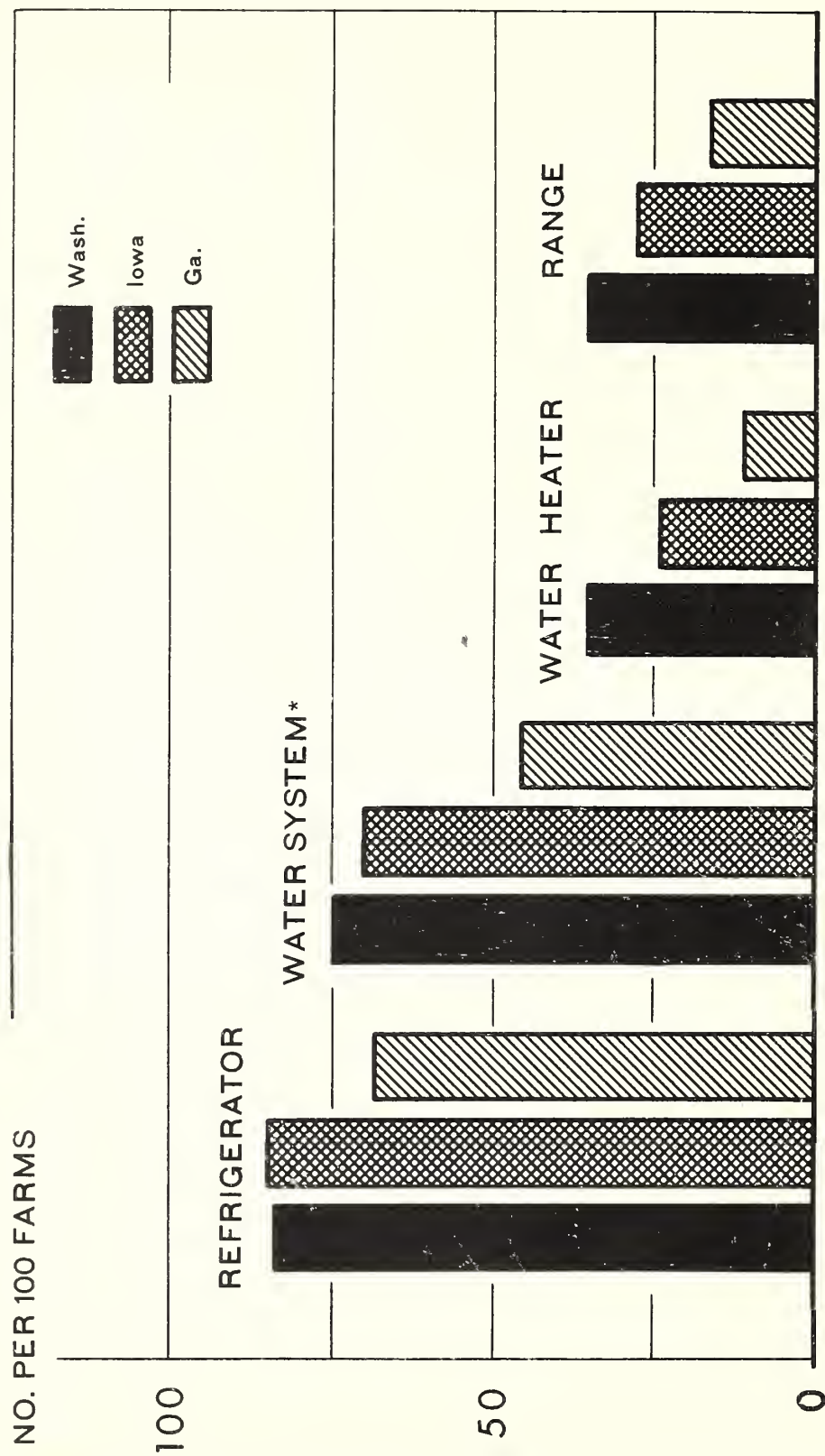
(Farms with Electricity)

Item	Number farms	KWH used		Percent KWH used	
		Household operations	Farm operations	Household operations	Farm operations
All farms.....	557	931	119	89	11
Total income					
\$4,000 or more.....	147	1,646	331	83	17
\$2,000-\$3,900.....	269	133	47	94	6
Less than \$2,000.....	141	640	20	97	3
Tenure of operator					
Owners.....	443	1,005	136	88	12
Renters.....	114	672	33	95	5
Date of electrification					
Before 1940.....	180	1,172	207	85	15
1940 to 1943.....	194	976	66	94	6
1944 to 1946.....	183	666	84	89	11

Source: Georgia Experiment Station, Bulletin 263, "Electricity on Farms in the Upper Piedmont of Georgia," by Oscar Steanson and Joe F. Davis.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT IN FARM DWELLINGS

N. W. Washington; E. Iowa; Upper Piedmont, Ga. 1948



*PRESSURE OR GRAVITY

SOURCE: BAE AND GEORGIA EXPERIMENT STATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 9231-D

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

Electrical Equipment in Farm Dwellings, 1948

Pieces of Specified Equipment per 100 Farms with Electricity
Northwestern Washington, Eastern Iowa, and Upper
Piedmont of Georgia

Item	Equipment per 100 farms		
	Washington area	Iowa area	Georgia area
Farms represented.....	481	461	557
Refrigerator.....	83.5	85.0	68.4
Water system <u>l</u> /.....	74.6	70.1	45.4
Water heater.....	35.3	24.5	11.1
Range.....	35.4	28.2	16.7

l/ Pressure or gravity.

Source: Georgia Experiment Station, Bulletin 263,
"Electricity on Farms in the Upper Piedmont of
Georgia," by Oscar Steanson and Joe F. Davis,
June 1950, and unpublished data of Bureau of Agri-
cultural Economics.

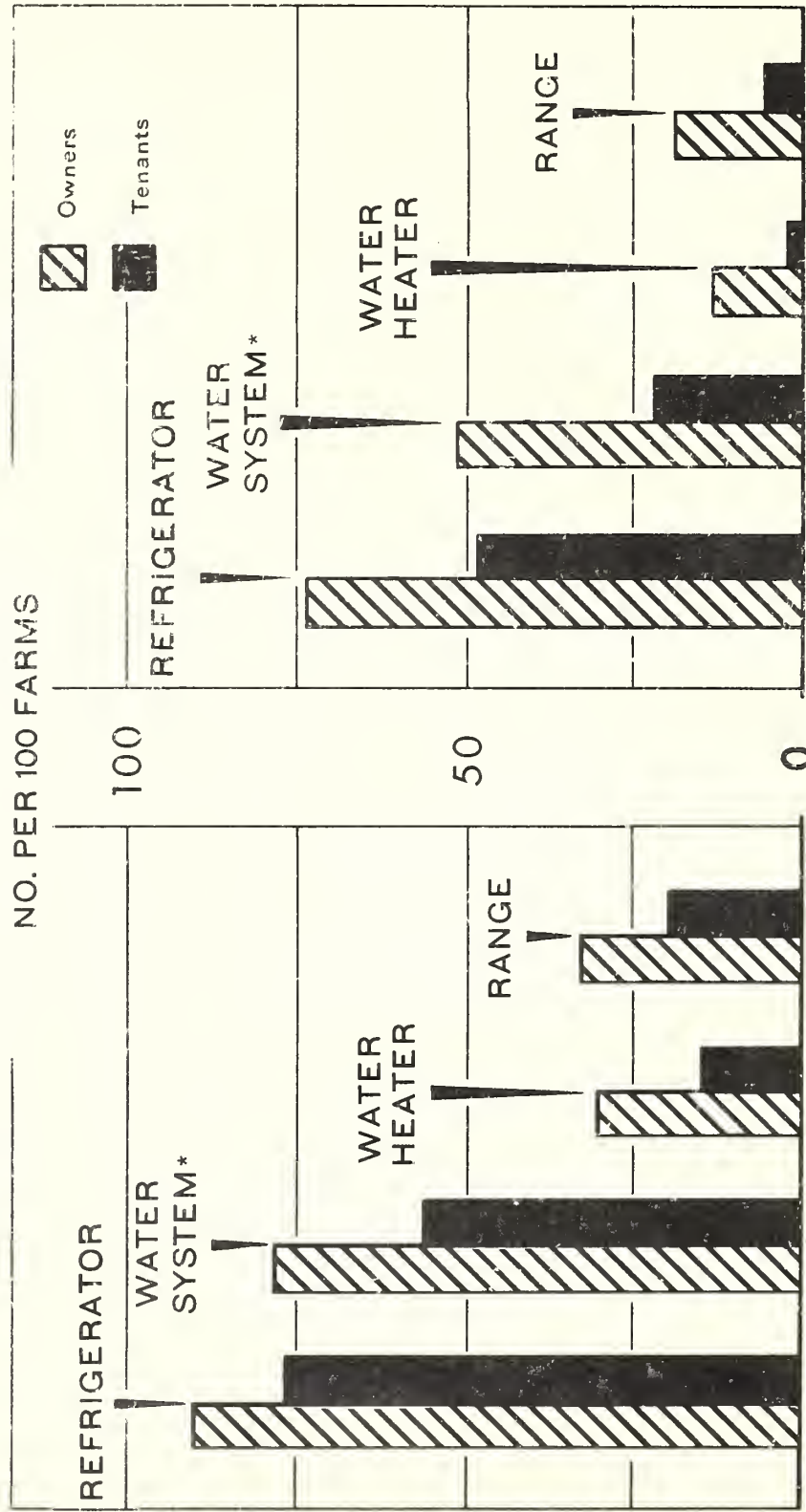
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT IN FARM DWELLINGS

By Tenure; E. Iowa; Upper Piedmont, Ga., 1948

IOWA

GEORGIA

NO. PER 100 FARMS



*PRESSURE OR GRAVITY

SOURCE: BAE AND GEORGIA EXPERIMENT STATION

Electrical Equipment in Farm Dwellings, by Tenure

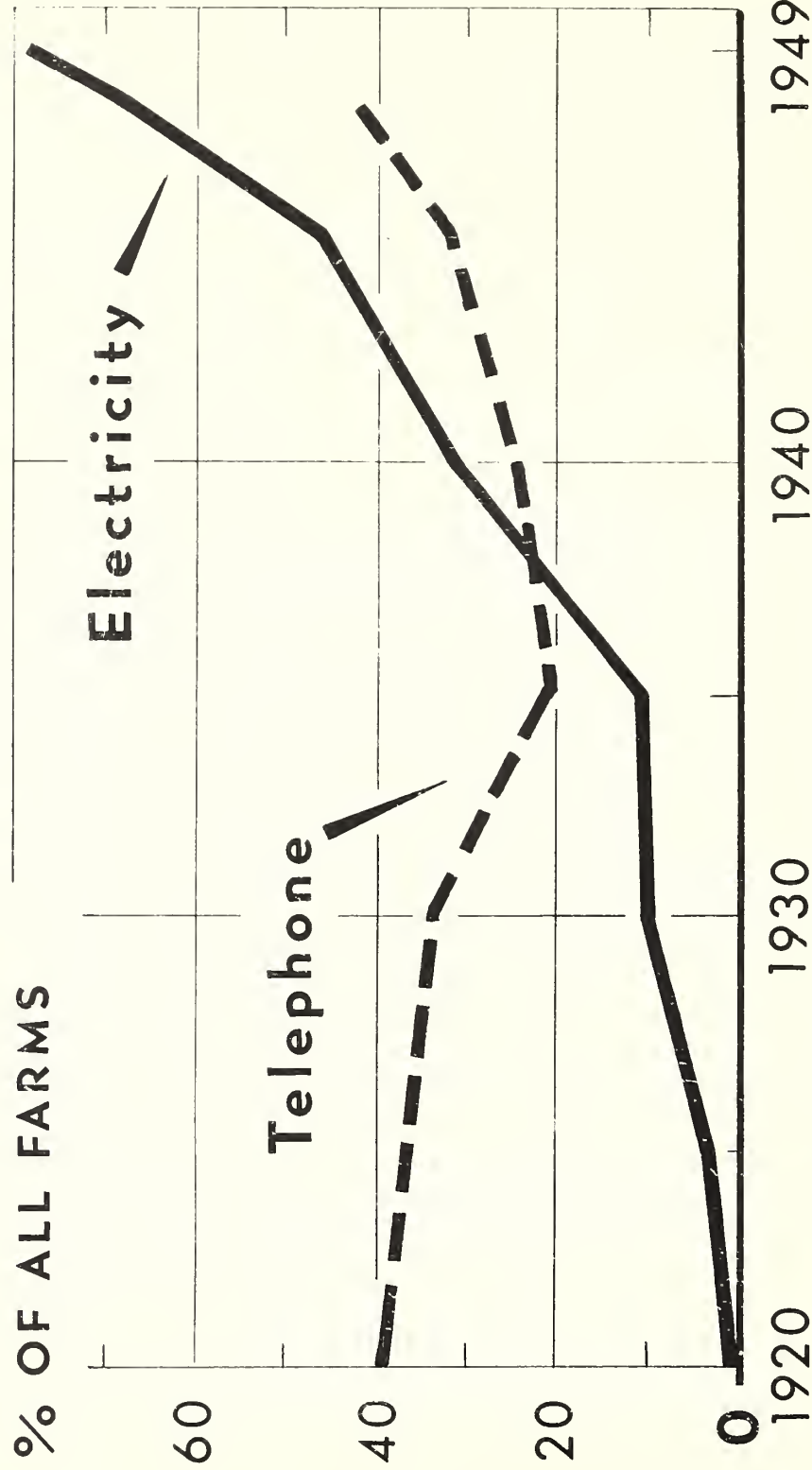
Pieces of Specified Equipment per 100 Farms with Electricity
 Eastern Iowa and Upper Piedmont of Georgia, 1948

Item	Pieces of equipment per 100 farms			
	Eastern Iowa		Upper Piedmont, Georgia	
	Owners	Tenants	Owners	Tenants
Number of farms.....	287	174	443	114
Refrigerator.....	90.2	76.4	73.6	48.2
Water system <u>1</u> /.....	78.4	56.3	51.2	21.9
Water heater.....	30.3	14.9	13.3	2.6
Range.....	33.1	20.1	19.4	6.1

1/ Pressure or gravity.

Source: Georgia Experiment Station, Bulletin 263, "Electricity on Farms in the Upper Piedmont of Georgia," by Oscar Steanson and Joe F. Davis, June 1950, and unpublished data of Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

ELECTRICITY and TELEPHONES On Farms, 1920-'49



SOURCE: RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Electricity and Telephones on Farms
Number and Percent of Farms Having Telephones and Electricity
1920-1949

Year	Number farms with telephones <u>1/</u>	Number farms receiving central station electric service <u>2/</u>	Percent of farms with	
			Telephone <u>1/</u>	Electricity <u>2/</u>
1920.....	2,498,493	103,045	38.7	1.6
1925.....	<u>3/</u> --	203,892	<u>3/</u> --	3.2
1930.....	2,139,194	597,422	34.0	9.5
1935.....	<u>4/</u> 1,400,000	743,954	<u>4/</u> 20.6	10.9
1940.....	1,526,954	1,853,249	25.0	30.4
1945.....	1,866,109	2,679,184	31.8	45.7
1948.....	2,473,000	4,019,476	42.2	68.6
1949.....	<u>3/</u> --	4,582,016	<u>3/</u> --	78.2

1/ January 1, 1920, 1935, 1945; April 1, 1930, 1940; December 31, 1948.

2/ January 1, 1920, 1925, 1935, 1945; April 1, 1930, 1940; June 30, 1948, 1949.

3/ Data not available.

4/ RFA estimate.

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Electrification Administration.

CLOTHING

Little information is available as to how adequately families are clothed. In the past, studies of family clothing have, for the most part, been limited to amounts spent and numbers of articles purchased. Information on clothing inventories will help teachers and others who work with families to understand more fully clothing needs and the factors that influence clothing practices.

Data from a recent study of family clothing supplies are presented here. The information given was obtained from families living in one area--Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota. While the quantities of clothing owned and purchased by these families may not be typical of families living either in other cities or in rural areas, the relationships shown would probably be much the same for other groups.

The families cooperating in this study were of a selected type--families of two, three, or four persons containing both a husband and a wife with no children or one or two children aged 2 to 15 years. The survey was made early in 1949.

Charts 34 and 35 show by income group the supplies on hand of selected clothing articles for husbands and wives respectively. For the items more commonly owned, the articles showing an appreciable proportionate increase with income in numbers owned by both the husbands and the wives were, for the most part, those of the "street" or "dress" type.

Not all types of clothing showed an increase in number owned with income, however. This is accounted for by the fact that as income varies so also do other characteristics such as age, occupation, and family size. The effect of occupation is implied in the fact that for the husbands, articles such as overalls, work pants, and work shoes actually decreased with income.

To get an over-all index of the total amount of clothing owned by husbands and wives in the three income classes shown separately, chart 36 was prepared. To make possible a summation of dissimilar articles such as shoes and coats, each item was given a "relative importance" weighting by using a standard price.

Chart 36 shows more difference in the total clothing stocks of husbands in low- and high-income families than in the clothing of the wives. Husbands in families with \$4,000-\$6,000 income had 35 percent more clothing on hand than those in families with only \$2,000-\$3,000. Wives in the higher income families had 26 percent more clothing than those in the lowest income families. If we had information on the prices paid for the articles in the wardrobe, it is likely that we would find that the difference in value of clothing owned between the highest and the lowest income group was relatively greater for the women than for the men.

In chart 37 the inventories of some articles of clothing owned by husbands are contrasted with the inventories of articles owned by the boys in the group. The wardrobes of the children show the popularity of the more informal types of clothing. Compared with the men, the boys tended to own jackets and sweaters rather than coats, caps and beanies rather than hats, separate trousers and overalls rather than suits, and knit shirts rather than dress shirts. The clothing of the girls (data not charted here) showed the same tendency compared with that of the women, but to a lesser degree. It is harder

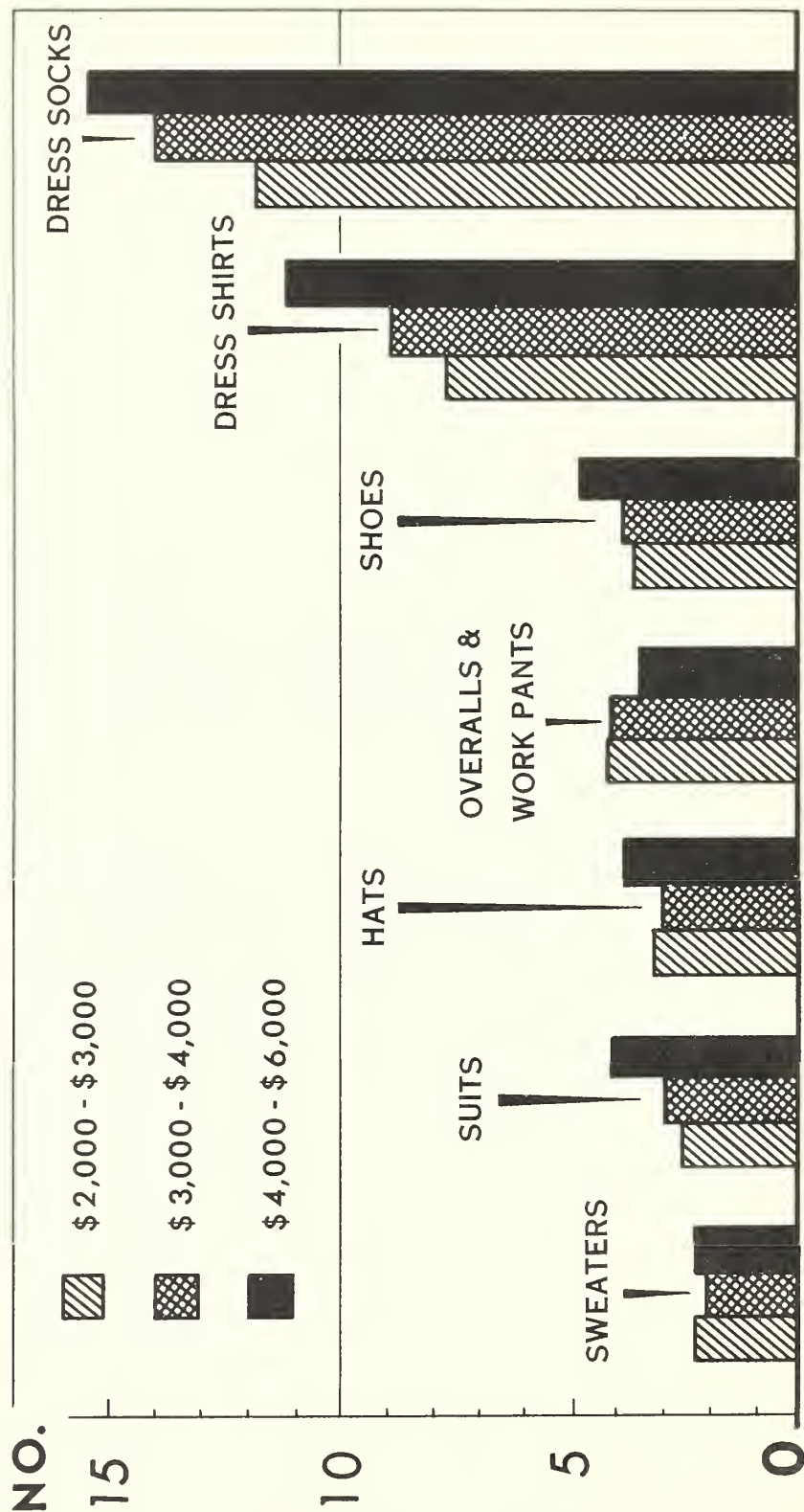
to identify the "casual" in their clothing, but the girls owned more sweaters and fewer coats than the women, skirts and blouses rather than dresses, anklets rather than long hosiery, and considerably more slacks and play clothes than the women.

In chart 38 the inventories and purchases of new, ready-to-wear clothing are compared for the wives. The difference between the number owned and the number purchased during the preceding year was considerably greater for some articles than for others. Some types of clothing are both more durable and less likely to go out of style quickly than others and are therefore purchased infrequently. For some types of clothing, relatively large stocks are kept on hand to afford variety. Stocks of some articles such as handkerchiefs, are high in relation to purchases because they are received in large part as gifts.

For a few types of clothing, purchases were actually higher during the year than number owned. Large supplies of women's hosiery, for instance, are not kept on hand at any one time, but because of the fragile nature of the article, purchases are made frequently.

CLOTHING INVENTORY by INCOME*

Husbands, Minn.-St. Paul, 1949



* FAMILIES WITH 0-2 CHILDREN AGED 2-15

Clothing Inventory by Income: Husbands

Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota, 1949: Families without children or with one or two children aged 2-15 years

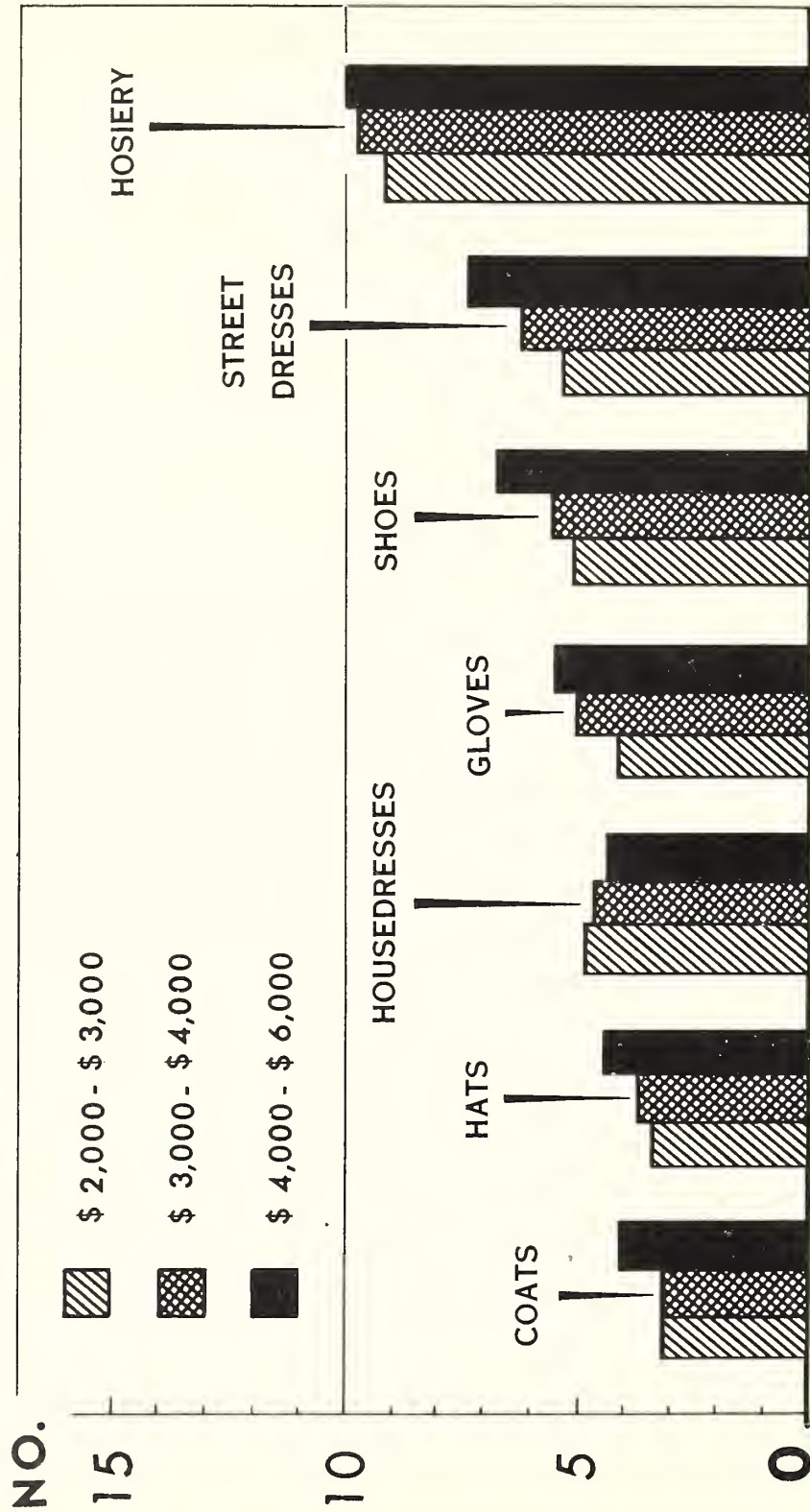
Item	Family income 1/		
	\$2,000- 2,999	\$3,000- 3,999	\$4,000- 5,999
Number of husbands.....	155	131	111
	Average number owned		
Sweaters			
Pull-over.....	1.47	1.45	1.54
Coat-style.....	.79	.61	.75
Total.....	2.26	2.06	2.29
Suits			
Year-round and winter suits.....	2.23	2.53	3.23
Summer suits.....	.25	.39	.66
Dress suits.....	.04	.02	.16
Total.....	2.52	2.92	4.05
Hats and caps			
Caps, beanies, helmets, stocking caps, knitted hats..	1.06	.86	.99
Hats for business or dress.....	1.86	1.82	2.55
Other hats.....	.37	.42	.41
Total.....	3.29	3.10	3.95
Coats and jackets			
Overcoats, heavy storm coats.....	1.09	1.16	1.25
Topcoats with heavy linings.....	.35	.29	.27
Topcoats with lightweight or part linings.....	.63	.71	.92
Heavy jackets.....	1.45	1.49	1.71
Lightweight jackets.....	.74	.76	.80
Total.....	4.26	4.41	4.95
Overalls and work pants.....	4.21	4.21	3.52
Shoes			
Canvas shoes, sneakers, etc. ....	.21	.36	.44
Work shoes.....	.72	.82	.68
Street shoes.....	2.76	2.73	3.71
Total.....	3.69	3.91	4.83
Dress shirts, woven.....	7.71	8.92	11.30
Dress socks.....	11.81	14.01	15.41

1/ 1948 income after State and Federal income taxes.

Source: Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Studies of Family Clothing Supplies, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota, 1949.

CLOTHING INVENTORY by INCOME*

Wives, Minn.-St. Paul, 1949



* FAMILIES WITH 0-2 CHILDREN AGED 2-15

Clothing Inventory by Income: Wives

Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota, 1949: Families without children or with one or two children aged 2-15 years

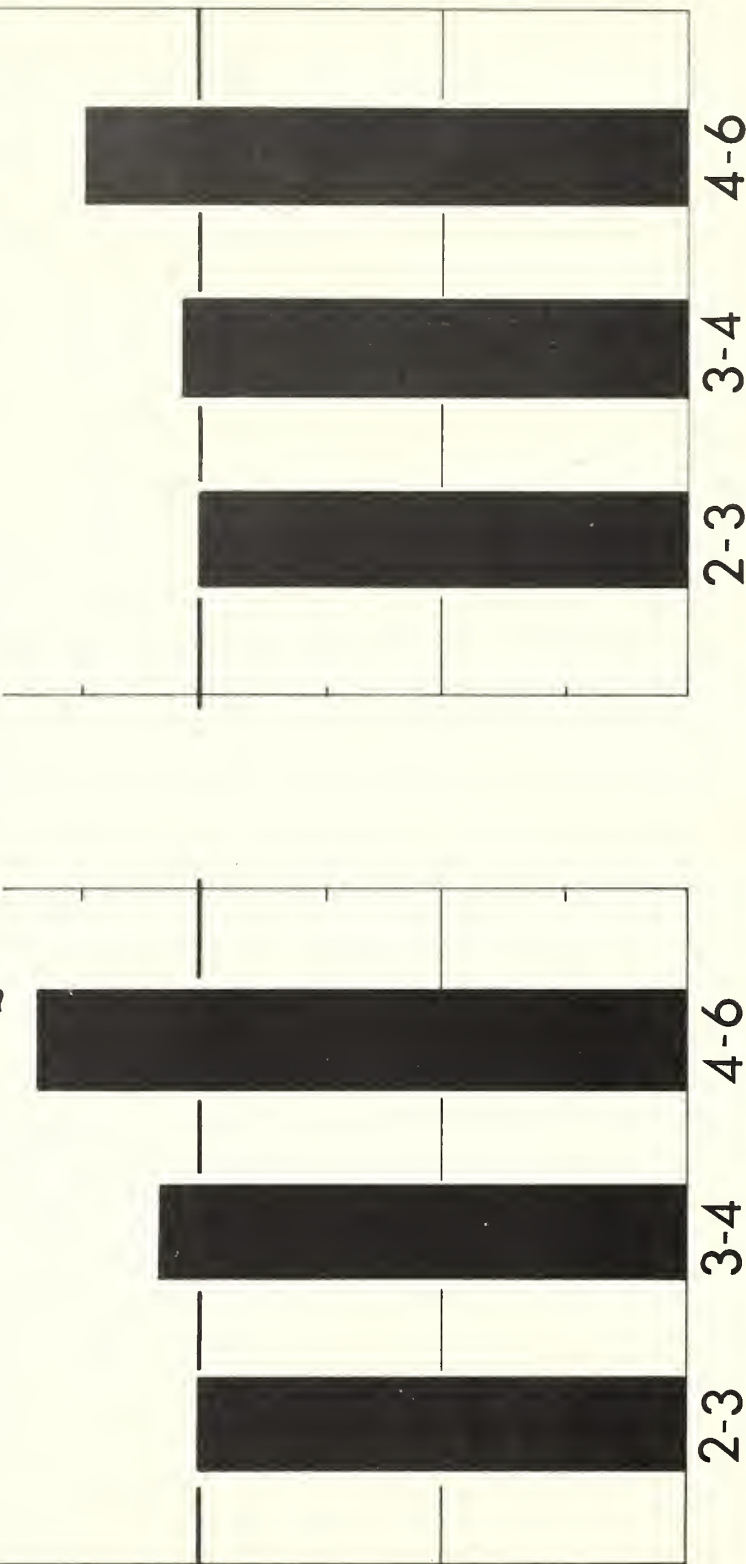
Item	Family income 1/		
	\$2,000-2,999	\$3,000-3,999	\$4,000-5,999
Number of wives.....	155	131	111
	Average number owned		
Coats and heavy jackets			
Heavy coats, no fur.....	0.72	0.69	0.68
Heavy coats, trimmed with fur.	.34	.33	.48
Lightweight coats, capes, shorties, toppers.....	1.31	1.31	1.70
Fur coats, fur jackets and capes, furlined wraps.....	.66	.64	.79
Heavy sport jackets.....	.24	.31	.44
Total.....	3.27	3.28	4.09
Hats and caps.....	3.37	3.69	4.43
House dresses.....	4.86	4.74	4.39
Gloves and mittens.....	4.08	5.02	5.50
Shoes			
Athletic shoes.....	.16	.21	.32
Shoes for dress and work.....	4.97	5.45	6.48
Total.....	5.13	5.66	6.80
Dresses for street, afternoon and evening.....	5.37	6.27	7.51
Hosiery			
Anklets.....	3.63	3.98	4.24
Long hose.....	5.55	5.78	5.82
Total.....	9.18	9.76	10.06
1/ 1948 income after State and Federal income taxes.			

Source: Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Studies of Family Clothing Supplies, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., 1949.

TOTAL CLOTHING by INCOME

Minn.-St. Paul, 1949

HUSBANDS — QUANTITY INDEX* — WIVES



THOUSAND DOLLARS

* AVERAGE QUANTITIES OF EACH TYPE OF ARTICLE OWNED WEIGHTED BY A STANDARD PRICE
QUANTITY OWNED BY PERSONS WITH INCOME OF \$2,000-\$3,000 = 100

Total Clothing by Income: Husbands and Wives

Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota, 1949: Families without children or with one or two children aged 2-15 years

Income group	Husbands		Wives	
	Weighted Quantity 1/ $\bar{1}$	Quantity Index $\bar{2}$	Weighted Quantity 1/ $\bar{1}$	Quantity Index $\bar{2}$
\$2,000-2,999.....	603	100	753	100
\$3,000-3,999.....	659	109	794	105
\$4,000-5,999.....	812	135	947	126

1/ Summation of average number owned of each article weighted by a set of fixed prices, namely the average price paid for such purchases in the preceding year by persons of all incomes in the study.

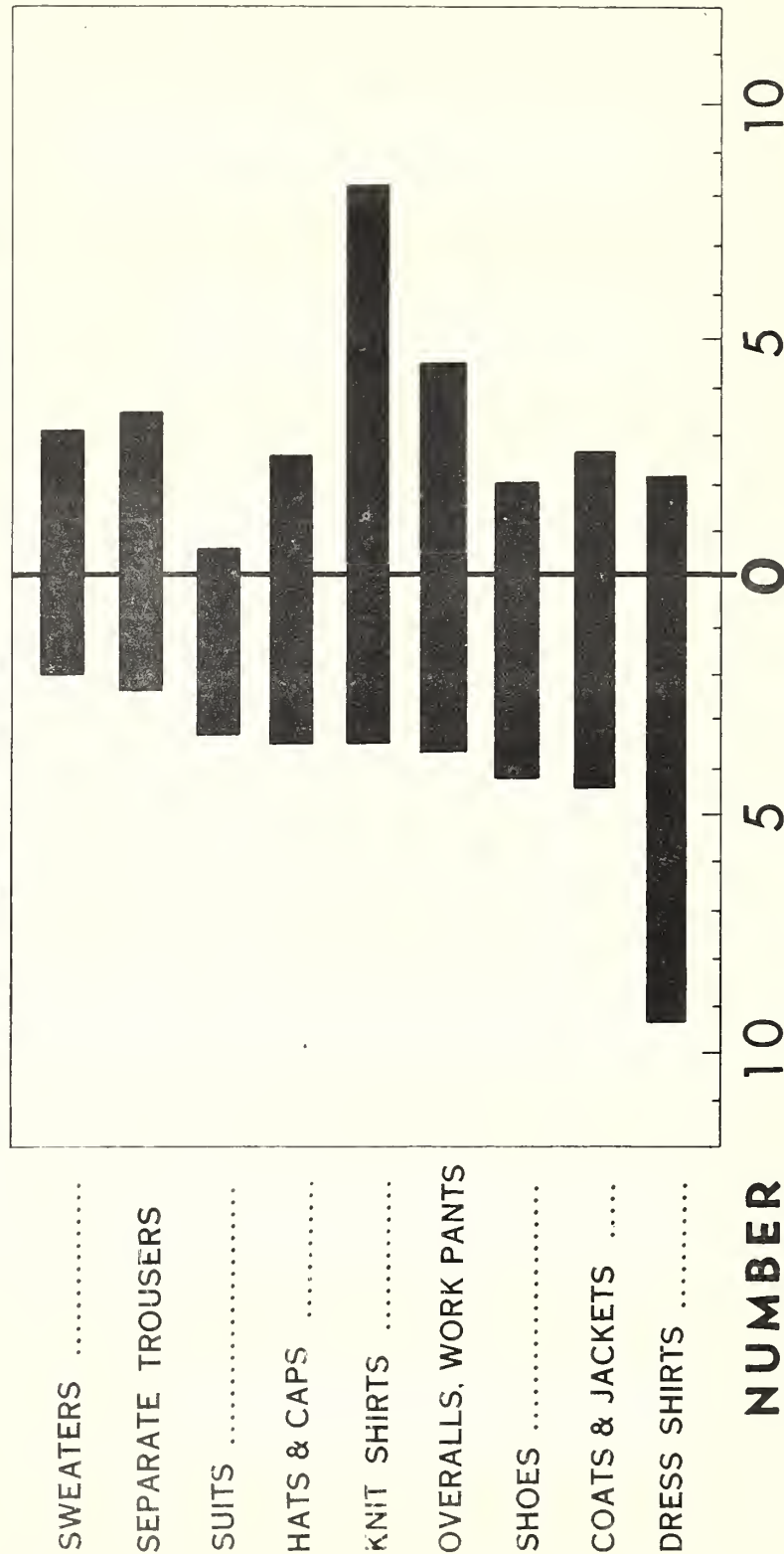
2/ Weighted quantity owned by persons with income \$2,000-3,000 = 100.

Source: Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Studies of Family Clothing Supplies, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota, 1949.

CLOTHING INVENTORY*

Minn.-St. Paul, 1949

HUSBANDS BOYS



* FAMILIES WITH 0-2 CHILDREN AGED 2-15

Clothing Inventory: Husbands and Boys

Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota, 1949: Families without children or with one or two children aged 2-15 years

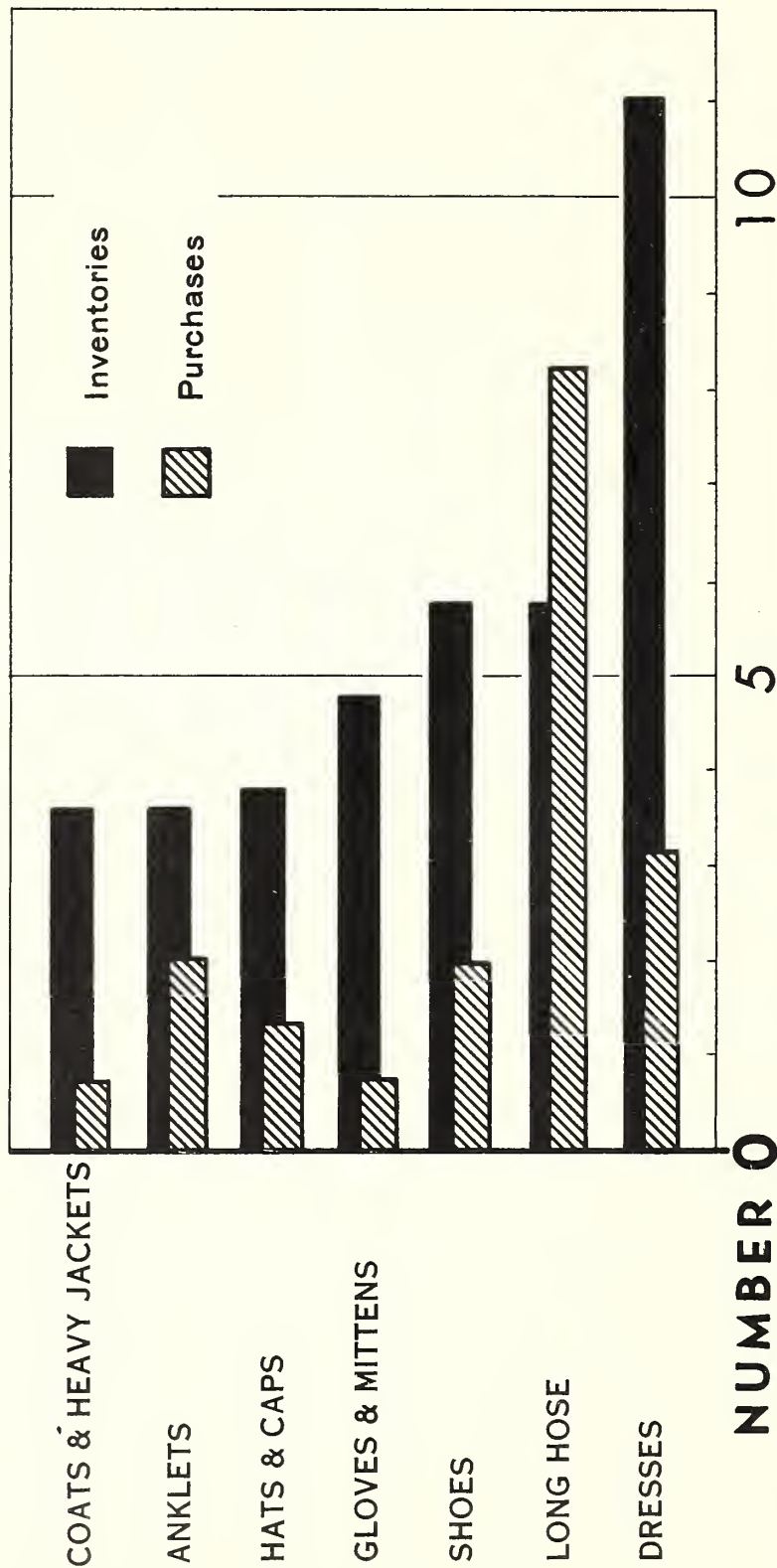
Item	Husbands	Boys	Item	Husbands	Boys
Number of persons.....	514	140	Number of persons.....	514	140
	Average number owned			Average number owned	
Suits			Coats and jackets		
Year-round and winter suits.....	2.69	0.51	Overcoats, heavy storm coats.....	1.18	0.36
Summer suits.....	.47	.13	Topcoats with heavy linings.....	.31	.11
Dress suits.....	.11	-	Topcoats with lightweight or part linings.....	.74	.44
Total.....	3.27	.64	Heavy jackets.....	1.45	.98
Sweaters			Lightweight jackets.....	.76	.80
Pull-over.....	1.36	1.97	Total.....	4.44	2.69
Coat-style.....	.78	1.17	Work pants		
Total.....	2.14	3.14	Overalls, coveralls.....	1.31	4.31
Separate trousers and slacks for dress and business.....	2.42	3.49	Work trousers.....	2.39	.26
Hats and caps			Total.....	3.70	4.57
Caps, beanies, helmets, stocking caps, knitted hats.....	1.00	2.34	Dress shirts, woven.....	9.35	2.06
Hats for business, dress, or school.....	2.14	.17	Knit shirts.....	3.49	6.18
Other hats.....	.38	.07	Hosiery		
Total.....	3.52	2.58	Work socks.....	4.73	1.15
Shoes			Dress socks.....	13.52	10.45
Canvas shoes, sneakers, etc. ....	.31	.47	Total.....	18.25	11.60
Work shoes.....	.67	.04			
Street shoes.....	3.08	1.61			
Total.....	4.06	2.12			

Source: Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Studies of Family Clothing Supplies, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota, 1949.

INVENTORY AND PURCHASES*

Minn.-St. Paul, 1949

WIVES' CLOTHING



* FAMILIES WITH 0-2 CHILDREN AGED 2-15
INVENTORY, MARCH 1949; PURCHASES MARCH 1948-MARCH 1949

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

Inventory and Purchases: Wives' Clothing

Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota, 1949: Families without children or with one or two children aged 2-15 years

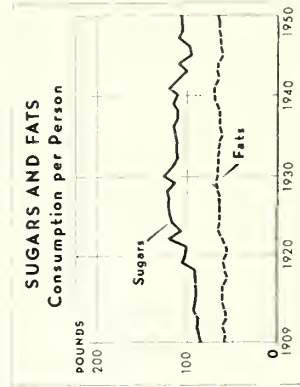
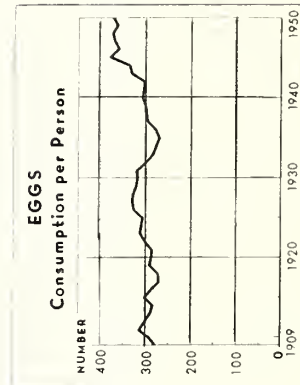
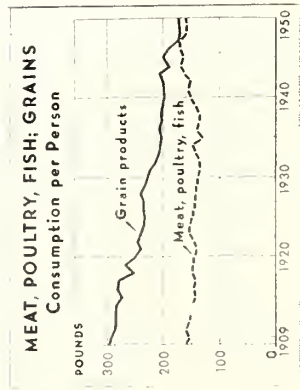
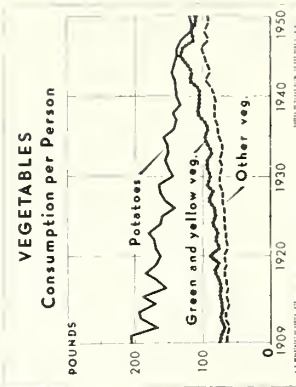
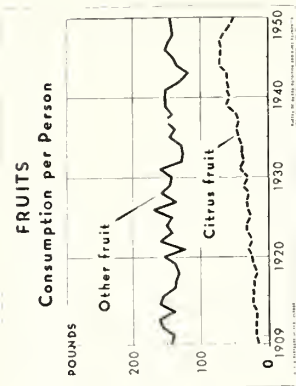
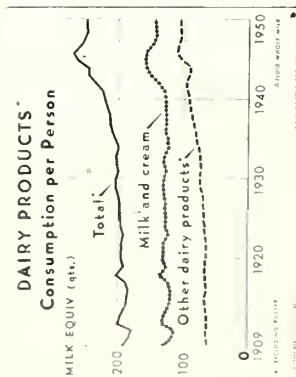
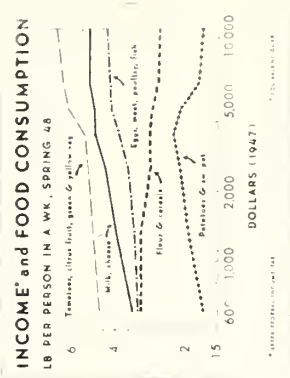
Item	514 wives	
	Average number owned	Average number purchased
Hats and caps.....	3.78	1.31
Coats and jackets		
Heavy coats, no fur.....	.67	.16
Heavy coats trimmed with fur.....	.38	.09
Lightweight coats, capes, shorties, toppers.....	1.45	.35
Fur coats, fur jackets and capes, fur-lined wraps.....	.71	.07
Heavy sport jackets.....	.32	.03
Total.....	3.53	.70
Dresses		
House.....	4.77	1.23
Other.....	6.29	1.87
Total.....	11.06	3.10
Shoes		
Athletic shoes, etc. ....	.21	.02
Shoes for dress and work.....	5.51	1.97
Total.....	5.72	1.99
Anklets.....	3.58	1.99
Long hose.....	5.77	8.21
Gloves and mittens.....	4.74	.76

Note: Inventories were taken early in 1949. Purchase data refer to year preceding (1948-49).

Source: Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Survey of Family Clothing Supplies, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota, 1949.

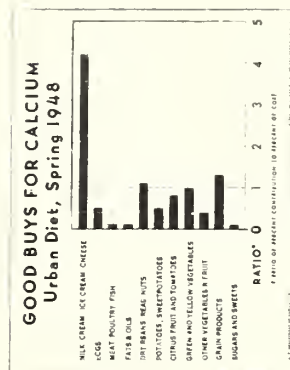
ADDITIONAL CHARTS

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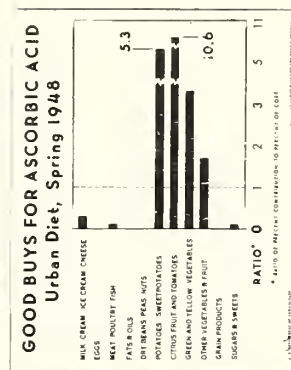


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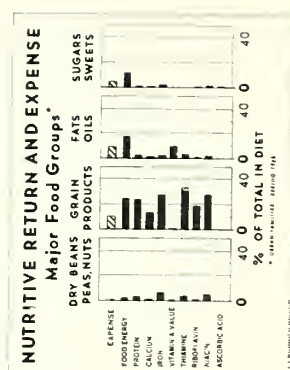
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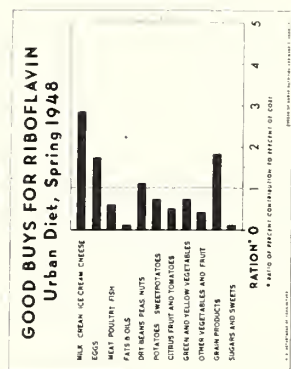
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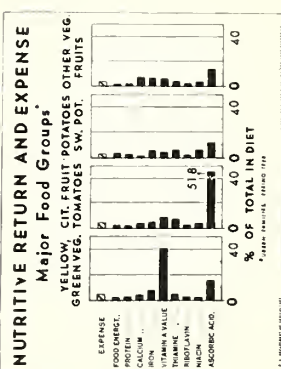
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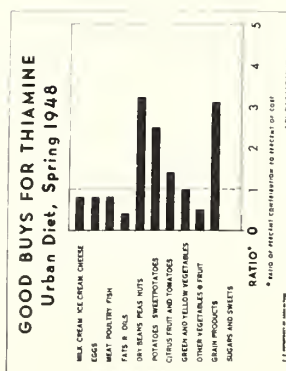
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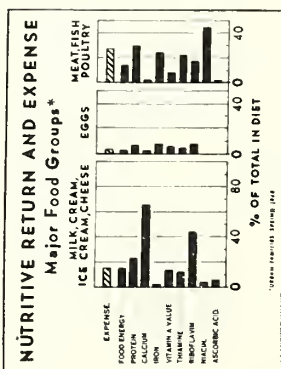
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